

DYNAMICAL GELFAND-ZETLIN ALGEBRA AND EQUIVARIANT COHOMOLOGY OF GRASSMANNIANS

R. RIMÁNYI^{*}, A. VARCHENKO[◇]

*Department of Mathematics, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill
Chapel Hill, NC 27599-3250, USA*

ABSTRACT. We consider the rational dynamical quantum group $E_y(\mathfrak{gl}_2)$ and introduce an $E_y(\mathfrak{gl}_2)$ -module structure on $\oplus_{k=0}^n H_{GL_n \times \mathbb{C}^\times}^*(T^*\mathrm{Gr}_k(\mathbb{C}^n))'$, where $H_{GL_n \times \mathbb{C}^\times}^*(T^*\mathrm{Gr}_k(\mathbb{C}^n))'$ is the equivariant cohomology algebra $H_{GL_n \times \mathbb{C}^\times}^*(T^*\mathrm{Gr}_k(\mathbb{C}^n))$ of the cotangent bundle of the Grassmannian $\mathrm{Gr}_k(\mathbb{C}^n)$ with coefficients extended by a suitable ring of rational functions in an additional variable λ . We consider the dynamical Gelfand-Zetlin algebra which is a commutative algebra of difference operators in λ . We show that the action of the Gelfand-Zetlin algebra on $H_{GL_n \times \mathbb{C}^\times}^*(T^*\mathrm{Gr}_k(\mathbb{C}^n))'$ is the natural action of the algebra $H_{GL_n \times \mathbb{C}^\times}^*(T^*\mathrm{Gr}_k(\mathbb{C}^n)) \otimes \mathbb{C}[\delta^{\pm 1}]$ on $H_{GL_n \times \mathbb{C}^\times}^*(T^*\mathrm{Gr}_k(\mathbb{C}^n))'$, where $\delta : \zeta(\lambda) \rightarrow \zeta(\lambda + y)$ is the shift operator.

The $E_y(\mathfrak{gl}_2)$ -module structure on $\oplus_{k=0}^n H_{GL_n \times \mathbb{C}^\times}^*(T^*\mathrm{Gr}_k(\mathbb{C}^n))'$ is introduced with the help of dynamical stable envelope maps which are dynamical analogs of the stable envelope maps introduced by Maulik and Okounkov, [MO]. The dynamical stable envelope maps are defined in terms of the rational dynamical weight functions introduced in [FTV] to construct q-hypergeometric solutions of rational qKZB equations. The cohomology classes in $H_{GL_n \times \mathbb{C}^\times}^*(T^*\mathrm{Gr}_k(\mathbb{C}^n))'$ induced by the weight functions are dynamical variants of Chern-Schwartz-MacPherson classes of Schubert cells.

CONTENTS

1. Introduction	2
2. Preliminaries from Geometry	5
2.1. Grassmannians	5
2.2. Schubert cells, conormal bundles	5
2.3. Equivariant cohomology	6
2.4. Denominators	6
2.5. Fixed point sets	7
2.6. Equivariant localization	7
2.7. Fundamental class of $\Omega_{\sigma, I}$ at x_I	8
3. Weight functions	8
3.1. Definition and recursion of weight functions	8
3.2. Some versions of weight functions	9

^{*} E-mail: rimanyi@email.unc.edu, supported in part by NSF grant DMS-1200685,

[◇] E-mail: anv@email.unc.edu, supported in part by NSF grant DMS-1362924 and Simons Foundation.

3.3. Orthogonality	10
4. Combinatorics of the terms of the weight function	11
5. Restrictions of weight functions to fixed points	12
5.1. Interpolation properties	12
5.2. Cohomology classes $\kappa_{\sigma,I}$	12
6. Stable envelope maps and R-matrices	13
6.1. Stable envelope maps	13
6.2. Geometric R-matrices	13
6.3. Dynamical R-matrix	14
6.4. Geometric and dynamical R-matrices coincide	14
7. The ξ_I vectors	15
7.1. Definition	15
7.2. Recursive properties of the ξ_I vectors	16
7.3. \tilde{s}_i invariant vectors: components in the ξ_I basis	16
7.4. \tilde{s}_i invariant vectors: components in the v_I basis	17
8. Inverse of the Stab_{id} map	17
9. Rational dynamical quantum group $E_y(\mathfrak{gl}_2)$	18
9.1. Preliminaries	18
9.2. Definition	18
9.3. $E_y(\mathfrak{gl}_2)$ -modules	19
9.4. Operator algebra	20
9.5. Isomorphisms of modules V_σ	21
9.6. Determinant	22
9.7. Vectors ξ_I as eigenvectors	22
9.8. Gelfand-Zetlin algebra	22
9.9. Action of off-diagonal entries of the operator algebra	23
10. Action of dynamical quantum group on cohomology	23
10.1. Action of Gelfand-Zetlin algebra on cohomology	23
10.2. Action of $E_y(\mathfrak{gl}_2)$ on cohomology	24
10.3. Submodules	25
References	26

1. INTRODUCTION

In [MO], Maulik and Okounkov study the classical and quantum equivariant cohomology of Nakajima quiver varieties for a quiver Q . They construct a Hopf algebra Y_Q , called the Yangian of Q , acting on the cohomology of these varieties, and show that the Bethe algebra \mathcal{B}^q of this action, depending on some parameters q and acting on the cohomology of these varieties coincides with the algebra of quantum multiplication. If $q \rightarrow \infty$, the limiting Bethe algebra \mathcal{B}^∞ , called the Gelfand-Zetlin algebra, is isomorphic to the algebra of the standard multiplication on the cohomology. The construction of the Yangian and the Yangian action is based on the notion of the stable envelope maps introduced in [MO]. In this paper we construct the dynamical analog

of the stable envelope maps for the equivariant cohomology algebras of the cotangent bundles of Grassmannians.

Let $(\mathbb{C}^\times)^n \subset GL_n$ be the torus of diagonal matrices. The groups $(\mathbb{C}^\times)^n \subset GL_n$ act on \mathbb{C}^n and hence on the cotangent bundle $T^*\mathrm{Gr}_k(\mathbb{C}^n)$ of a Grassmannian. Extend these $(\mathbb{C}^\times)^n \subset GL_n$ actions to the actions of $T = (\mathbb{C}^\times)^n \times \mathbb{C}^\times \subset GL_n \times \mathbb{C}^\times$ in such a way that the extra \mathbb{C}^\times acts on the fibers of $T^*\mathrm{Gr}_k(\mathbb{C}^n) \rightarrow \mathrm{Gr}_k(\mathbb{C}^n)$ by multiplication. Consider the equivariant cohomology algebra $H_T^*(T^*\mathrm{Gr}_k(\mathbb{C}^n))$. In this situation Maulik and Okounkov define the stable envelope maps

$$\mathrm{Stab}_\sigma : \bigoplus_{k=0}^n H_T^*((T^*\mathrm{Gr}_k(\mathbb{C}^n))^T) \rightarrow \bigoplus_{k=0}^n H_T^*(T^*\mathrm{Gr}_k(\mathbb{C}^n)),$$

where $(T^*\mathrm{Gr}_k(\mathbb{C}^n))^T \subset T^*\mathrm{Gr}_k(\mathbb{C}^n)$ is the fixed point set with respect to the action of T and σ is an element of the symmetric group S_n . They describe the composition maps $\mathrm{Stab}_{\sigma'}^{-1} \circ \mathrm{Stab}_\sigma$ in terms of the standard \mathfrak{gl}_2 rational R-matrix and these R-matrices give a Yangian $Y(\mathfrak{gl}_2)$ -module structure on $\bigoplus_{k=0}^n H_T^*(T^*\mathrm{Gr}_k(\mathbb{C}^n))$, see also [RTV1].

A similar construction can be performed for the equivariant K-theory algebras $K_T(T^*\mathrm{Gr}_k(\mathbb{C}^n))$, see [RTV2]. In that case the composition maps $\mathrm{Stab}_{\sigma'}^{-1} \circ \mathrm{Stab}_\sigma$ are described in terms of the standard \mathfrak{gl}_2 trigonometric R-matrix and these R-matrices give a \mathfrak{gl}_2 quantum loop algebra action on $\bigoplus_{k=0}^n K_T((T^*\mathrm{Gr}_k(\mathbb{C}^n))^T)$ similar to the quantum loop algebra action studied by Ginzburg and Vasserot in [GV, Vas1, Vas2].

Let λ be a new variable. In this paper we extend the coefficients $H_T^*((T^*\mathrm{Gr}_k(\mathbb{C}^n))^T) \subset H_T^*((T^*\mathrm{Gr}_k(\mathbb{C}^n))^T)'$ and $H_T^*(T^*\mathrm{Gr}_k(\mathbb{C}^n)) \subset H_T^*(T^*\mathrm{Gr}_k(\mathbb{C}^n))'$ by suitable rational functions in λ and then define dynamical stable envelope maps

$$(1) \quad \mathrm{Stab}_\sigma : \bigoplus_{k=0}^n H_T^*((T^*\mathrm{Gr}_k(\mathbb{C}^n))^T)' \rightarrow \bigoplus_{k=0}^n H_T^*(T^*\mathrm{Gr}_k(\mathbb{C}^n))', \quad \sigma \in S_n.$$

We describe the composition maps $\mathrm{Stab}_{\sigma'}^{-1} \circ \mathrm{Stab}_\sigma$ in terms of the rational dynamical R-matrix

$$R(\lambda, z, y) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{(\lambda+y)z}{\lambda(z-y)} & -\frac{(\lambda+z)y}{\lambda(z-y)} & 0 \\ 0 & -\frac{(\lambda-z)y}{\lambda(z-y)} & \frac{(\lambda-y)z}{\lambda(z-y)} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

and define on $\bigoplus_{k=0}^n H_T^*(T^*\mathrm{Gr}_k(\mathbb{C}^n))'$ a module structure over the rational dynamical quantum group $E_y(\mathfrak{gl}_2)$.

The elliptic dynamical quantum group $E_{\tau, \eta}(\mathfrak{gl}_2)$ was introduced by G. Felder in [F1, F2], see also [FV1]-[FV3], [FTV]. The rational dynamical group $E_y(\mathfrak{gl}_2)$ is a suitable semi-classical limit $\tau \rightarrow i\infty$ of $E_{\tau, \eta}(\mathfrak{gl}_2)$, where τ is the modular parameter.

Having the $E_y(\mathfrak{gl}_2)$ -module structure on $\bigoplus_{k=0}^n H_T^*(T^*\mathrm{Gr}_k(\mathbb{C}^n))'$ we consider the Gelfand-Zetlin algebra \mathcal{B} of that module, the dynamical analog of the Gelfand-Zetlin subalgebra of the Yangian $Y(\mathfrak{gl}_2)$. The Gelfand-Zetlin algebra \mathcal{B} is a commutative algebra of difference operators with respect to the variable λ . The Gelfand-Zetlin algebra preserves each of the terms $H_T^*(T^*\mathrm{Gr}_k(\mathbb{C}^n))'$. Let $\delta : \zeta(\lambda) \rightarrow \zeta(\lambda + y)$ be the shift operator. We show that the action of \mathcal{B} on $H_T^*(T^*\mathrm{Gr}_k(\mathbb{C}^n))'$ is the natural action of $H_{GL_n \times \mathbb{C}^\times}^*(T^*\mathrm{Gr}_k(\mathbb{C}^n)) \otimes \mathbb{C}[\delta^{\pm 1}]$ on $H_T^*(T^*\mathrm{Gr}_k(\mathbb{C}^n))'$, where $\mathbb{C}[\delta^{\pm 1}]$ is the algebra of Laurent polynomials in δ , see Theorem 10.3.

We show that the space $\oplus_{k=0}^n H_{GL_n \times \mathbb{C}^\times}^*(T^* \text{Gr}_k(\mathbb{C}^n))' \subset \oplus_{k=0}^n H_T^*(T^* \text{Gr}_k(\mathbb{C}^n))'$ is an $E_y(\mathfrak{gl}_2)$ -submodule and show that for any k , the action of \mathcal{B} on $H_{GL_n \times \mathbb{C}^\times}^*(T^* \text{Gr}_k(\mathbb{C}^n))'$ is the natural action of $H_{GL_n \times \mathbb{C}^\times}^*(T^* \text{Gr}_k(\mathbb{C}^n)) \otimes \mathbb{C}[\delta^{\pm 1}]$ on $H_{GL_n \times \mathbb{C}^\times}^*(T^* \text{Gr}_k(\mathbb{C}^n))'$, see Corollary 10.9.

We define the dynamical stable envelope maps for the cotangent bundles of Grassmannians by explicit formulas in terms of the \mathfrak{gl}_2 rational dynamical weight functions introduced in [FTV]. Our motivation of this construction is the fact that the stable envelope maps for the equivariant cohomology (resp. K-theory) of cotangent bundles of Grassmannians were defined in terms of the rational (resp. trigonometric) \mathfrak{gl}_2 weight functions from [TV1], and our goal was to study the stable envelope maps in the dynamical setting.

The rational dynamical weight functions were introduced in [FTV] to construct q -hypergeometric solutions of the rational qKZB equations. The arguments of the weight functions in [FTV] are $\lambda, y, z_1, \dots, z_n, t_1, \dots, t_k$, where λ runs through the one-dimensional Cartan subalgebra of \mathfrak{sl}_2 , y is the parameter of the dynamical quantum group $E_y(\mathfrak{gl}_2)$, variables z_1, \dots, z_n are evaluation parameters of tensor factors and t_1, \dots, t_k are the integration variables in the q -hypergeometric integrals. Another interpretation in [FTV] of variables t_1, \dots, t_k is that they are variables in the Bethe ansatz equations associated with the dynamical XXX model. In this paper, variable λ is an auxiliary parameter, which could be interpreted as the parameter corresponding to the hyperplane sections of Grassmannians, variables y, z_1, \dots, z_n are interpreted as the equivariant parameters corresponding to the torus T and the arguments t_1, \dots, t_k are interpreted as the Chern roots of the associated bundle over $\text{Gr}_k(\mathbb{C}^n)$. This correspondence between the variables in the Bethe ansatz equations and the Chern roots is the indication of a dynamical Landau-Ginzburg mirror correspondence.

In [MO] in the case of Grassmannians, the commutative Bethe algebra \mathcal{B}^q depends on quantum parameter q which also corresponds to the hyperplane sections of Grassmannians. The limit $q \rightarrow \infty$ of \mathcal{B}^q gives the Gelfand-Zetlin algebra. In the dynamical setting our Gelfand-Zetlin algebra does not have obvious deformations and it is not clear if there is a quantum parameter. One may speculate that the dynamical parameter λ is an analog of the quantum parameter q in quantum cohomology.

Notice that the dynamical quantum group has one more nontrivial commutative Bethe algebra $\tilde{L}_{11}(w) + \tilde{L}_{22}(w)$, studied in [F1, F2, FV1, FV2, FV3, FTV].

In the next paper we will extend the constructions and results of this paper to the case of the elliptic dynamical quantum group $E_{\tau, \eta}(\mathfrak{gl}_2)$. That will give us an elliptic dynamical version of the $H_{GL_n \times \mathbb{C}^\times}^*(T^* \text{Gr}_k(\mathbb{C}^n)) \otimes \mathbb{C}[\delta^{\pm 1}]$ -module $H_{GL_n \times \mathbb{C}^\times}^*(T^* \text{Gr}_k(\mathbb{C}^n))'$.

This paper can be considered as a continuation of the series of papers [RSTV, GRTV, RTV1, RTV2, TV3] devoted to the geometrization of the Bethe algebras in quantum integrable models.

The paper is organized as follows. In Section 2 we collect geometric information on Grassmannians. In Section 3 we introduce the rational dynamical weight functions $\{W_{\sigma, I}\}$ and establish their recursion and orthogonality properties. In Section 4 we discuss the diagrammatic interpretation of the combinatorics encoded in the weight functions. In Section 5 the interpolation properties of the weight functions are collected and important classes $\{\kappa_{\sigma, I}\} \in \oplus_{k=0}^n H_T^*(T^* \text{Gr}_k(\mathbb{C}^n))'$ are

introduced. The classes $\{\kappa_{\sigma,I}\}$ are dynamical deformations of the Chern-Schwartz-MacPherson classes of Schubert cells, see Remark 5.7 and [RV]. In Section 6 we define the dynamical stable envelope maps

$$\text{Stab}_{\sigma} : \oplus_{k=0}^n H_T^*((T^*\text{Gr}_k(\mathbb{C}^n))^T)' \rightarrow \oplus_{k=0}^n H_T^*(T^*\text{Gr}_k(\mathbb{C}^n))', \quad 1_I \mapsto \kappa_{\sigma,I},$$

and calculate the composition maps $\text{Stab}_{\sigma'}^{-1} \circ \text{Stab}_{\sigma}$ in terms of the dynamical R-matrix $R(\lambda, z, y)$. In Sections 7 and 8 we introduce a collection of elements $\{\xi_I\}_{I \in \mathcal{I}_k} \in H_T^*((T^*\text{Gr}_k(\mathbb{C}^n))^T)'$ and construct the map inverse to the map Stab_{id} . In Section 9 we present information about the rational dynamical quantum group $E_y(\mathfrak{gl}_2)$ and introduce the Gelfand-Zetlin algebra. We show that the action of the Gelfand-Zetlin algebra on $H_T^*((T^*\text{Gr}_k(\mathbb{C}^n))^T)'$ is diagonalizable. Proposition 9.5 says that the elements $\{\xi_I\}_{I \in \mathcal{I}_k}$ form a basis of eigenfunctions of the Gelfand-Zetlin algebra. In Section 10 we prove the main results: Theorem 10.3 and Corollary 10.9.

The authors thank Giovanni Felder for useful discussions. The second author thanks MPI in Bonn for hospitality.

2. PRELIMINARIES FROM GEOMETRY

2.1. Grassmannians. Fix a natural number n . For $k \leq n$ consider the Grassmannian $\text{Gr}_k(\mathbb{C}^n)$ of linear subspaces of \mathbb{C}^n , and its cotangent bundle $\pi : T^*\text{Gr}_k(\mathbb{C}^n) \rightarrow \text{Gr}_k(\mathbb{C}^n)$. Let

$$\mathcal{X}_n = \coprod_{k=0}^n T^*\text{Gr}_k(\mathbb{C}^n).$$

The set of k -element subsets of $[n] := \{1, \dots, n\}$ will be denoted by \mathcal{I}_k . For $I \in \mathcal{I}_k$ let $\bar{I} = [n] - I$.

Let $\epsilon_1, \dots, \epsilon_n$ be the standard basis of \mathbb{C}^n . For $I \in \mathcal{I}_k$ let x_I be the point in $\text{Gr}_k(\mathbb{C}^n)$ corresponding to the coordinate subspace $\text{span}\{\epsilon_i \mid i \in I\}$. We embed $\text{Gr}_k(\mathbb{C}^n)$ in $T^*\text{Gr}_k(\mathbb{C}^n)$ as the zero section and consider the points x_I as points of $T^*\text{Gr}_k(\mathbb{C}^n)$.

2.2. Schubert cells, conormal bundles. For any $\sigma \in S_n$ we consider the full coordinate flag in \mathbb{C}^n

$$V^{\sigma} : 0 \subset V_1^{\sigma} \subset V_2^{\sigma} \subset \dots \subset V_n^{\sigma} = \mathbb{C}^n,$$

where $V_i^{\sigma} = \text{span}\{\epsilon_{\sigma(1)}, \dots, \epsilon_{\sigma(i)}\}$. For $I \in \mathcal{I}_k$ define the Schubert cell

$$\Omega_{\sigma,I} = \{F \in \text{Gr}_k(\mathbb{C}^n) \mid \dim(F \cap V_q^{\sigma}) = \#\{i \in I \mid \sigma^{-1}(i) \leq q\} \text{ for } q = 1, \dots, n\}.$$

The Schubert cell is isomorphic to an affine space of dimension

$$\ell_{\sigma,I} = \#\{(i, j) \in [n]^2 \mid i > j, \sigma(i) \in I, \sigma(j) \in \bar{I}\}.$$

For a fixed σ , the Grassmannian $\text{Gr}_k(\mathbb{C}^n)$ is the disjoint union of the cells $\Omega_{\sigma,I}$, see e.g. [FP, Sect.2.2]. We have $x_I \in \Omega_{\sigma,I}$ for any σ .

For $\sigma \in S_n$ we define the partial ordering on the set \mathcal{I}_k . For $I, J \in \mathcal{I}_k$, let

$$\sigma^{-1}(I) = \{i_1 < \dots < i_k\}, \quad \sigma^{-1}(J) = \{j_1 < \dots < j_k\}.$$

We say that $J \leq_{\sigma} I$ if $j_a \leq i_a$ for $a = 1, \dots, k$.

The Schubert cell $\Omega_{\sigma,I}$ is a smooth submanifold of $\mathrm{Gr}_k(\mathbb{C}^n)$. Consider its conormal space

$$C\Omega_{\sigma,I} = \{\alpha \in \pi^{-1}(\Omega_{\sigma,I}) \mid \alpha(T_{\pi(\alpha)}\Omega_{\sigma,I}) = 0\} \subset T^*\mathrm{Gr}_k(\mathbb{C}^n).$$

It is the total space of a vector subbundle of $T^*\mathrm{Gr}_k(\mathbb{C}^n)$ over $\Omega_{\sigma,I}$.

2.3. Equivariant cohomology. Let $(\mathbb{C}^\times)^n \subset GL_n = GL_n(\mathbb{C})$ be the torus of diagonal matrices. The groups $(\mathbb{C}^\times)^n \subset GL_n$ act on \mathbb{C}^n and hence on the cotangent bundle $T^*\mathrm{Gr}_k(\mathbb{C}^n)$. We extend these $(\mathbb{C}^\times)^n \subset GL_n$ actions to the actions of $T = (\mathbb{C}^\times)^n \times \mathbb{C}^\times \subset GL_n \times \mathbb{C}^\times$ in such a way that the extra \mathbb{C}^\times acts on the fibers of $T^*\mathrm{Gr}_k(\mathbb{C}^n) \rightarrow \mathrm{Gr}_k(\mathbb{C}^n)$ by multiplication.

Consider the set of variables

$$\Gamma = \{\gamma_{1,1}, \gamma_{1,2}, \dots, \gamma_{1,k}, \gamma_{2,1}, \gamma_{2,2}, \dots, \gamma_{2,n-k}\}.$$

The group $S_k \times S_{n-k}$ acts on Γ by permuting the $\gamma_{1,*}$ and $\gamma_{2,*}$ variables independently. Consider also variables $\mathbf{z} = \{z_1, \dots, z_n\}$ and y . The group S_n acts on the set \mathbf{z} by permutations. The following presentation of the equivariant cohomology of the Grassmannian is well known. We have

$$(2) \quad H_T^*(T^*\mathrm{Gr}_k(\mathbb{C}^n)) = \mathbb{C}[\Gamma, \mathbf{z}, y]^{S_k \times S_{n-k}} / \prod_{i=1}^k (u - \gamma_{1,i}) \prod_{i=1}^{n-k} (u - \gamma_{2,i}) - \prod_{i=1}^n (u - z_i).$$

Here the meaning of $\prod_{i=1}^k (u - \gamma_{1,i}) \prod_{i=1}^{n-k} (u - \gamma_{2,i}) - \prod_{i=1}^n (u - z_i)$ is that the coefficient of every power of u in this expression is set to be a relation. In other words, the relations in this algebra are of the form $f(\Gamma) = f(\mathbf{z})$ for symmetric polynomials f . In this description the variables $\gamma_{1,*}$ (resp. $\gamma_{2,*}$) are the Chern roots of the tautological subbundle (resp. quotient bundle) over $\mathrm{Gr}_k(\mathbb{C}^n)$. The variables z_i are the Chern roots corresponding to the factors of T^n .

Similarly we have the representation

$$(3) \quad H_{GL_n \times \mathbb{C}^\times}^*(T^*\mathrm{Gr}_k(\mathbb{C}^n)) = \mathbb{C}[\Gamma, \mathbf{z}, y]^{S_k \times S_{n-k} \times S_n} / \prod_{i=1}^k (u - \gamma_{1,i}) \prod_{i=1}^{n-k} (u - \gamma_{2,i}) - \prod_{i=1}^n (u - z_i).$$

We have the natural embedding

$$(4) \quad H_{GL_n \times \mathbb{C}^\times}^*(T^*\mathrm{Gr}_k(\mathbb{C}^n)) \subset H_T^*(T^*\mathrm{Gr}_k(\mathbb{C}^n)).$$

2.4. Denominators. The cohomology algebra $H_T^*(T^*\mathrm{Gr}_k(\mathbb{C}^n))$ is a module over the polynomial algebra $\mathbb{C}[\mathbf{z}, y]$. Later in this paper this and other $\mathbb{C}[\mathbf{z}, y]$ -modules will be considered with some permitted denominators, as follows.

Let $\mathcal{L}_{\mathbf{z}, y}$ be the algebra consisting of rational functions of the form

$$(5) \quad \frac{f(\mathbf{z}, y)}{\prod_{i \neq j} (z_i - z_j)^{k_{ij}} \prod_{i,j} (z_i - z_j - y)^{l_{ij}}}$$

where f is a polynomial and k_{ij}, l_{ij} are arbitrary nonnegative integers.

Let $\mathcal{L}_{(\mathbf{z}, y)}$ be the algebra of all rational functions in \mathbf{z}, y .

Let λ be a new variable. Let $\mathcal{L}_{\lambda,y}$ be the algebra of rational functions of the form f/g , where f is a polynomial in variables λ, y and g is a finite product of factors of the form $\lambda + ly$, where $l \in \mathbb{Z}$.

Let

$$(6) \quad \mathcal{L}_{\lambda,z,y} = \mathcal{L}_{\lambda,y} \otimes_{\mathbb{C}[y]} \mathcal{L}_{z,y}, \quad \mathcal{L}_{\lambda,(z,y)} = \mathcal{L}_{\lambda,y} \otimes_{\mathbb{C}[y]} \mathcal{L}_{(z,y)}.$$

For a module M over $\mathbb{C}[z, y]$ by $M \otimes \mathcal{L}_{z,y}$, $M \otimes \mathcal{L}_{\lambda,z,y}$ or $M \otimes \mathcal{L}_{\lambda,(z,y)}$ we mean the tensor products over $\mathbb{C}[z, y]$.

2.5. Fixed point sets. The set $(T^* \text{Gr}_k(\mathbb{C}^n))^T$ of fixed points of the T -action is $(x_I)_{I \in \mathcal{I}_k}$. We have

$$(\mathcal{X}_n)^T = \mathcal{X}_1 \times \dots \times \mathcal{X}_1, \quad (n \text{ factors}).$$

Let the standard basis vectors of \mathbb{C}^2 be v_1 and v_2 . The algebra $H_T^*((\mathcal{X}_n)^T)$ is naturally isomorphic to $(\mathbb{C}^2)^{\otimes n} \otimes \mathbb{C}[z, y]$, with the isomorphism mapping the identity element $1_I \in H_T^*(x_I)$ to the vector

$$v_I = v_{i_1} \otimes \dots \otimes v_{i_n},$$

where $i_j = 1$ if $j \in I$ and $i_j = 2$ if $j \in \bar{I}$. We denote by $(\mathbb{C}^2)_k^{\otimes n}$ the span of $\{v_I \mid |I| = k\}$.

2.6. Equivariant localization. Consider the *equivariant localization* map

$$\text{Loc} : H_T^*(T^* \text{Gr}_k(\mathbb{C}^n)) \rightarrow H_T^*((T^* \text{Gr}_k(\mathbb{C}^n))^T) = \bigoplus_{I \in \mathcal{I}_k} H_T^*(x_I)$$

whose components are the restrictions to the fixed points x_I . In the description (2), the I -component Loc_I of this map is the substitution

$$\{\gamma_{1,*}\} \mapsto \{z_a \mid a \in I\}, \quad \{\gamma_{2,*}\} \mapsto \{z_a \mid a \in \bar{I}\}.$$

For $f(\Gamma, z, y) \in H_T^*(T^* \text{Gr}_k(\mathbb{C}^n))$ the result of this substitution will be denoted by $f(z_I, z, y)$.

Equivariant localization theory (see e.g. [ChG]) asserts that Loc is an injection of algebras. Moreover, an element of the right-hand side is in the image of Loc if the difference of the I -th and $s_{i,j}(I)$ -th components is divisible by $z_i - z_j$ in $\mathbb{C}[z, y]$ for any $i \neq j$. Here $s_{i,j} \in S_n$ is the transposition of i and j , and $s_{i,j}(I)$ is the set obtained from I by switching the numbers i and j . Hence the maps

$$(7) \quad \text{Loc} : H_T^*(\text{Gr}_k(\mathbb{C}^n)) \otimes \mathcal{L}_{z,y} \rightarrow \bigoplus_{I \in \mathcal{I}_k} H_T^*(x_I) \otimes \mathcal{L}_{z,y},$$

$$\text{Loc} : H_T^*(\text{Gr}_k(\mathbb{C}^n)) \otimes \mathcal{L}_{\lambda,z,y} \rightarrow \bigoplus_{I \in \mathcal{I}_k} H_T^*(x_I) \otimes \mathcal{L}_{\lambda,z,y}$$

are isomorphisms.

2.7. Fundamental class of $\Omega_{\sigma,I}$ at x_I . Define the following classes

$$\begin{aligned} e_{\sigma,I,+}^{\text{hor}} &= \prod_{b < a} \prod_{\substack{\sigma(a) \in I \\ \sigma(b) \in \bar{I}}} (z_{\sigma(b)} - z_{\sigma(a)}), & e_{\sigma,I,-}^{\text{hor}} &= \prod_{b > a} \prod_{\substack{\sigma(a) \in I \\ \sigma(b) \in \bar{I}}} (z_{\sigma(b)} - z_{\sigma(a)}), \\ e_{\sigma,I,+}^{\text{ver}} &= \prod_{b > a} \prod_{\substack{\sigma(a) \in I \\ \sigma(b) \in \bar{I}}} (z_{\sigma(a)} - z_{\sigma(b)} + y), & e_{\sigma,I,-}^{\text{ver}} &= \prod_{b < a} \prod_{\substack{\sigma(a) \in I \\ \sigma(b) \in \bar{I}}} (z_{\sigma(a)} - z_{\sigma(b)} + y) \end{aligned}$$

in $H_T^*(\text{pt}) = \mathbb{C}[z, y]$. Here *hor* and *ver* refer to horizontal and vertical.

Recall that if \mathbb{C}^\times acts on a line \mathbb{C} by $\alpha \cdot x = \alpha^r x$ then the \mathbb{C}^\times -equivariant Euler class of the line bundle $\mathbb{C} \rightarrow \{0\}$ is $e(\mathbb{C} \rightarrow \{0\}) = rz \in H_{\mathbb{C}^\times}^*(\text{point}) = \mathbb{C}[z]$. Thus standard knowledge on the tangent bundle of Grassmannians imply that

$$e(T\Omega_{\sigma,I}|_{x_I}) = e_{\sigma,I,+}^{\text{hor}}, \quad e(\nu(\Omega_{\sigma,I} \subset \text{Gr}_k(\mathbb{C}^n))|_{x_I}) = e_{\sigma,I,-}^{\text{hor}},$$

where $\nu(A \subset B)$ means the normal bundle of a submanifold A in the ambient manifold B , and $\xi|_x$ means the restriction of the bundle ξ over the point x in the base space. Therefore we also have

$$e(C\Omega_{\sigma,I}|_{x_I}) = e_{\sigma,I,+}^{\text{ver}}, \quad e((\pi^{-1}(\Omega_{\sigma,I}) - C\Omega_{\sigma,I})|_{x_I}) = e_{\sigma,I,-}^{\text{ver}},$$

where $C\Omega_{\sigma,I}$ and $\pi^{-1}(\Omega_{\sigma,I})$ are considered bundles over $\Omega_{\sigma,I}$. Now consider $C\Omega_{\sigma,I}$ as a submanifold of $T^*\text{Gr}_k(\mathbb{C}^n)$. Then we obtain

$$e(\nu(C\Omega_{\sigma,I} \subset T^*\text{Gr}_k(\mathbb{C}^n))|_{x_I}) = e_{\sigma,I,-}^{\text{hor}} e_{\sigma,I,-}^{\text{ver}}.$$

3. WEIGHT FUNCTIONS

3.1. Definition and recursion of weight functions.

Definition 3.1. For $i \in I \in \mathcal{I}_k$ let

$$w(i, I) = -\#\{j \in [n] \mid j > i, j \in \bar{I}\} + \#\{j \in [n] \mid j > i, j \in I\},$$

The notation does not record it, but $w(i, I)$ depends on n as well. For example for $n = 6$ we have $w(2, \{1, 2, 4\}) = -3 + 1 = -2$, and for $n = 7$ we have $w(2, \{1, 2, 4\}) = -4 + 1 = -3$.

Definition 3.2. For $I \in \mathcal{I}_k, \sigma \in S_n, r \in \mathbb{Z}$ define the rational functions

$$C_{\sigma,I}^{(r)} = \prod_{i \in I} (\lambda - (w(\sigma^{-1}(i), \sigma^{-1}(I)) + r)y).$$

Let $I = \{i_1 < i_2 < \dots < i_k\} \subset [n]$. For $r = 1, \dots, k, a = 1, \dots, n$ let

$$l_I(r, a) = \begin{cases} t_r - z_a + y & \text{if } a < i_r \\ \lambda + t_r - z_a - w(i_r, I)y & \text{if } a = i_r \\ t_r - z_a & \text{if } a > i_r. \end{cases}$$

For $\sigma \in S_n$ and $I = \{i_1, \dots, i_k\} \subset [n]$ define $\sigma(I) = \{\sigma(i_1), \dots, \sigma(i_k)\} \subset [n]$. We will define some functions in the variables $\lambda, \mathbf{t} = (t_1, \dots, t_k), \mathbf{z} = (z_1, \dots, z_n)$, and y .

Definition 3.3. *Let*

$$W_I(\lambda, \mathbf{t}, \mathbf{z}, y) = y^k \cdot \text{Sym}_k \left(\prod_{r=1}^k \prod_{a=1}^n l_I(r, a) \cdot \prod_{a=1}^{k-1} \prod_{b=a+1}^k \frac{t_a - t_b + y}{t_a - t_b} \right),$$

where $\text{Sym}_k f$ means $\sum_{\sigma \in S_k} f(t_{\sigma(1)}, \dots, t_{\sigma(k)})$. Define the (dynamical rational) weight function by

$$W_{\sigma, I}(\lambda, \mathbf{t}, \mathbf{z}, y) = W_{\sigma^{-1}(I)}(\lambda, \mathbf{t}, z_{\sigma(1)}, \dots, z_{\sigma(n)}, y).$$

We have $W_{\text{id}, I} = W_I$. Despite the appearance of $t_a - t_b$ factors in the denominators, W_I and $W_{\sigma, I}$ are polynomials.

Example 3.4. *For $n = 2$ we have*

$$\begin{aligned} W_{\text{id}, \{1\}} &= y(\lambda + t_1 - z_1 + y)(t_1 - z_2), & W_{\text{id}, \{2\}} &= y(t_1 - z_1 + y)(\lambda + t_1 - z_2), \\ W_{s_{1,2}, \{1\}} &= y(\lambda + t_1 - z_1)(t_1 - z_2 + y), & W_{s_{1,2}, \{2\}} &= y(t_1 - z_1)(\lambda + t_1 - z_2 + y). \end{aligned}$$

More generally, for $k = 1$, and $\{i\} \subset [n]$ we have

$$W_{\text{id}, \{i\}} = y \prod_{a=1}^{i-1} (t_1 - z_a + y) \cdot (\lambda + t_1 - z_i + (n - i)y) \cdot \prod_{a=i+1}^n (t_1 - z_a).$$

Proposition 3.5 (Recursion for weight functions). *If $s_{a,a+1}(I) = I$ then*

$$W_I(\dots, z_{a+1}, z_a, \dots) = W_I(\dots, z_a, z_{a+1}, \dots)$$

If $a \in I$, $a + 1 \notin I$ then

$$\begin{aligned} W_{s_{a,a+1}(I)}(\dots, z_{a+1}, z_a, \dots) = \\ \frac{(z_{a+1} - z_a)(\lambda - (w(a, I) + 2)y)}{(z_{a+1} - z_a + y)(\lambda - (w(a, I) + 1)y)} W_I + \frac{y(\lambda + z_{a+1} - z_a - (w(a, I) + 1)y)}{(z_{a+1} - z_a + y)(\lambda - (w(a, I) + 1)y)} W_{s_{a,a+1}(I)}. \end{aligned}$$

If $a \notin I$, $a + 1 \in I$ then

$$\begin{aligned} W_{s_{a,a+1}(I)}(\dots, z_{a+1}, z_a, \dots) = \\ \frac{(z_{a+1} - z_a)(\lambda - (w(a + 1, I) - 1)y)}{(z_{a+1} - z_a + y)(\lambda - w(a + 1, I)y)} W_I + \frac{y(\lambda + z_{a+1} - z_a - w(a + 1, I)y)}{(z_{a+1} - z_a + y)(\lambda - w(a + 1, I)y)} W_{s_{a,a+1}(I)}. \end{aligned}$$

Proof. Straightforward calculation, cf. [RTV1, Lemma 3.3], [RTV2, Theorem 6.10]. The statement of this lemma is the rational degeneration of the statement of Lemma 6 in [FTV]. \square

3.2. Some versions of weight functions. Denote

$$e_k = e_k(\mathbf{t}, y) = \prod_{a=1}^k \prod_{b=1}^k (t_a - t_b + y).$$

Let $s_0 = (n, n-1, \dots, 2, 1)$ be the longest permutation in S_n . We define the following modifications of weight functions:

$$\begin{aligned}\tilde{W}_{\sigma,I} &= \tilde{W}_{\sigma,I}(\lambda, \mathbf{t}, \mathbf{z}, y) = \frac{1}{e_k} W_{\sigma,I}(\lambda, \mathbf{t}, \mathbf{z}, y), \\ \tilde{W}_K^- &= \tilde{W}_K^-(\lambda, \mathbf{t}, \mathbf{z}, y) = \frac{(-1)^k}{e_k} W_{s_0,K}(-\lambda - (n-2k)y, \mathbf{t}, \mathbf{z}, y), \\ \tilde{W}_{\sigma,J}^+ &= \tilde{W}_{\sigma,J}^+(\lambda, \mathbf{t}, \mathbf{z}, y) = \frac{1}{C_{\sigma,J}^{(0)} C_{\sigma,J}^{(1)} e_k} W_{\sigma,J}(\lambda, \mathbf{t}, \mathbf{z}, y), \\ \tilde{W}_J^+ &= \tilde{W}_J^+(\lambda, \mathbf{t}, \mathbf{z}, y) = \tilde{W}_{\text{id},J}^+.\end{aligned}$$

Example 3.6. For $k = 1$ we have

$$\begin{aligned}\tilde{W}_{\{i\}}^- &= - \prod_{a=1}^{i-1} (t_1 - z_a) \cdot (-\lambda + t_1 - z_i + (i-n+1)y) \cdot \prod_{a=i+1}^n (t_1 - z_a + y), \\ \tilde{W}_{\{i\}}^+ &= \frac{\prod_{a=1}^{i-1} (t_1 - z_a + y) \cdot (\lambda + t_1 - z_i + (n-i)y) \cdot \prod_{a=i+1}^n (t_1 - z_a)}{(\lambda + (n-i)y)(\lambda + (n-i-1)y)}.\end{aligned}$$

3.3. Orthogonality. Denote

$$(8) \quad R_I = R_I(\mathbf{z}) = \prod_{a \in I} \prod_{b \in \bar{I}} (z_a - z_b), \quad Q_I = Q_I(\mathbf{z}, y) = \prod_{a \in I} \prod_{b \in \bar{I}} (z_a - z_b + y).$$

Proposition 3.7 (Orthogonality of weight functions I). *For any J and K we have*

$$\sum_{I \in \mathcal{I}_k} \frac{W_{\text{id},J}(\lambda, \mathbf{z}_I, \mathbf{z}, y) W_{s_0,K}(-\lambda - (n-2k)y, \mathbf{z}_I, \mathbf{z}, y)}{C_J(\lambda, y) e_k^2(\mathbf{z}_I) R_I(\mathbf{z}) Q_I(\mathbf{z}, y)} = (-1)^k \delta_{J,K}.$$

Proof. The proof is as in [RTV1, Lemma 3.4] and [RTV2, Theorem 6.6]. The statement of this lemma is the rational degeneration of the statement of Theorem C.4 in [TV2]. \square

Define the scalar product

$$(f(\lambda, \mathbf{t}, \mathbf{z}, y), g(\lambda, \mathbf{t}, \mathbf{z}, y)) = \sum_{I \in \mathcal{I}_k} \frac{f(\lambda, \mathbf{z}_I, \mathbf{z}, y) g(\lambda, \mathbf{z}_I, \mathbf{z}, y)}{R_I(\mathbf{z}) Q_I(\mathbf{z}, y)}.$$

Corollary 3.8 (Orthogonality of weight functions II). *We have*

$$(\tilde{W}_J^+, \tilde{W}_K^-) = \delta_{J,K}.$$

Proof. The statement is a rephrasing of Proposition 3.7. \square

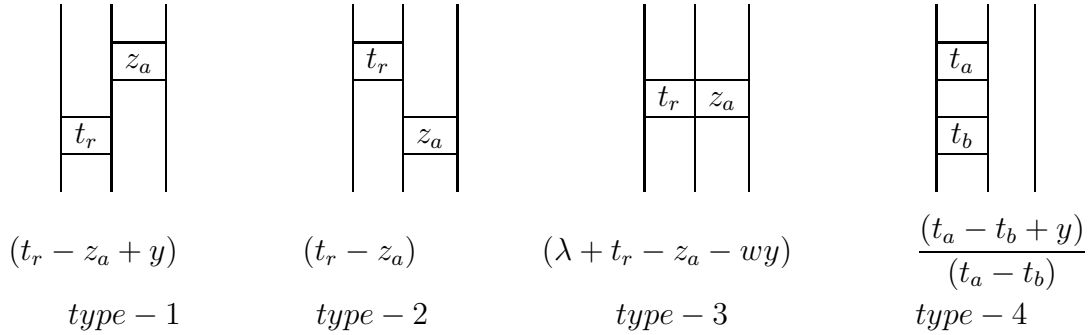
4. COMBINATORICS OF THE TERMS OF THE WEIGHT FUNCTION

In this section we show a diagrammatic interpretation of the rich combinatorics encoded in the weight function. Let $I \in \mathcal{I}_k$. Consider a table with n rows and two columns. Number the rows from top to bottom and number the columns from left to right (by 1 and 2). Certain boxes of this table will be distinguished, as follows. In the first column distinguish boxes in the i 'th row if $i \in I$ and distinguish all the boxes in the second column.

Now we will define fillings of the tables by putting various variables in the distinguished boxes. First, put the variables z_1, \dots, z_n into the second column from top to bottom. Now choose a permutation $\sigma \in S_k$ and put the variables $t_{\sigma(1)}, \dots, t_{\sigma(k)}$ in the distinguished boxes of the first column from top to bottom.

Each such filled table will define a rational function as follows. Let t_r be a variable in the filled table in the first column. If z_a is a variable in the second column, but *above* the position of t_r then consider the factor $t_r - z_a + y$ ('type-1 factor'). If z_a is a variable in the second column, but *below* the position of t_r then consider the factor $t_r - z_a$ ('type-2 factor'). If z_a is a variable directly to the right of t_r then consider the factor $\lambda + t_r - z_a - wy$ where w is the number of distinguished boxes below t_r minus the number of non-distinguished boxes below t_r ('type-3 factor').

Also, if t_b is a variable in the first column, but *below* the position of t_a then consider the factor $(t_a - t_b + y)/(t_a - t_b)$ ('type-4 factor'). The rule is illustrated in the following figure.



For each variable t_i in the table consider all these factors and multiply them together. This is "the term associated with the filled table".

One sees that W_I/y^k is the sum of terms associated with the filled tables corresponding to all choices of $\sigma \in S_k$. For example, if $n = 3$ then $W_{\{2,3\}}$ is y^2 times the sum of two terms associated with the filled tables

	z_1
t_1	z_2
t_2	z_3

,

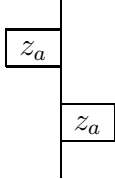
	z_1
t_2	z_2
t_1	z_3

The term corresponding to the first filled table is

$$\underbrace{(t_1 - z_1 + y)(t_2 - z_1 + y)(t_2 - z_2 + y)}_{\text{type-1}} \underbrace{(t_1 - z_3)}_{\text{type-2}} \underbrace{(\lambda + t_1 - z_2 - y)(\lambda + t_2 - z_3)}_{\text{type-3}} \underbrace{\frac{t_1 - t_2 + y}{t_1 - t_2}}_{\text{type-4}},$$

and the term corresponding to the second one is obtained by replacing t_1 and t_2 .

In the next section we will substitute z_a 's into the t_i variables according to some rules. Thus we obtain terms corresponding to tables filled with only z_a variables (no t_i 's). If in such a

substitution we have a filled table containing , then the term corresponding to that table

is 0. This phenomenon is behind the substitution lemmas of the next section.

5. RESTRICTIONS OF WEIGHT FUNCTIONS TO FIXED POINTS

5.1. Interpolation properties. For $I \subset [n]$ denote $z_I = \{z_i \mid i \in I\}$. As before let $k \leq n$, $\sigma \in S_n$, $I, J \in \mathcal{I}_k$.

Lemma 5.1. *The polynomial $W_{\sigma,I}(\lambda, z_J, z, y)$ is divisible by $e_k(z_J, y)$ for all σ, I, J .* \square

In other words, although $\tilde{W}_{\sigma,I}$ (see Section 3.2) are rational functions in the t variables, all their z_J substitutions are polynomials.

Lemma 5.2. *$\tilde{W}_{\sigma,I}(\lambda, z_J, z, y) = 0$ unless $J \leq_\sigma I$.* \square

Lemma 5.3. *$\tilde{W}_{\sigma,I}(\lambda, z_J, z, y)$ is divisible by $e_{\sigma,J,-}^{\text{ver}}$ for all σ, I, J .* \square

Lemma 5.4.

$$\tilde{W}_{\sigma,I}(\lambda, z_I, z, y) = (-1)^{(n+1)k + \ell_{\sigma,I}} C_{\sigma,I}^{(0)} \cdot e_{\sigma,I,-}^{\text{hor}} e_{\sigma,I,-}^{\text{ver}}.$$

\square

Lemma 5.5. *$\tilde{W}_{\sigma,I}(\lambda, z_J, z, y)$ is a polynomial of degree $k(n-k) + k$, where $\deg \lambda = \deg z_i = \deg y = 1$. Its λ -degree is at most k . It is divisible by y if $J \neq I$.* \square

Lemmas 5.1-5.5 are analogs of lemmas in [RTV2, Section 6.1] and proved similarly. The lemmas follow from the diagrammatic presentation of weight functions in Section 4.

5.2. Cohomology classes $\kappa_{\sigma,I}$.

Lemma 5.6. *There exist elements $\kappa_{\sigma,I}$ in $H_T^*(T^*\text{Gr}_k(\mathbb{C}^n)) \otimes \mathcal{L}_{\lambda,z,y}$ such that for all torus fixed points x_J in $T^*\text{Gr}_k(\mathbb{C}^n)$ we have*

$$\kappa_{\sigma,I}|_{x_J} = \tilde{W}_{\sigma,I}^+(\lambda, z_J, z, y).$$

Proof. The substitutions $\tilde{W}_{\sigma,I}^+(\lambda, z_J, z, y)$ belong to $\mathbb{C}[z, y] \otimes \mathcal{L}_{\lambda,z,y}$ by Lemma 5.1 and they obviously satisfy the divisibility properties of Section 2.6. This proves the statement. \square

We can informally write that $\kappa_{\sigma,I} = [\tilde{W}_{\sigma,I}^+]$. Lemmas 5.2-5.5 give properties of restrictions of classes $\kappa_{\sigma,I}$ at the fixed points.

Remark 5.7. Each class $\kappa_{\sigma,I}$ is a polynomial in λ of degree k . The coefficient of λ^k is the class denoted by $\kappa_{\sigma,I}$ in [RTV1]. The classes $\kappa_{\sigma,I}$ of [RTV1] are the Chern-Schwartz-MacPherson classes of Schubert cells, see [RV]. In that sense the classes $\kappa_{\sigma,I}$ of Lemma 5.6 are dynamical deformations of the Chern-Schwartz-MacPherson classes of Schubert cells.

6. STABLE ENVELOPE MAPS AND R-MATRICES

6.1. Stable envelope maps. Recall from (7) that $H_T^*(\mathcal{X}_n) \otimes \mathcal{L}_{\lambda,z,y}$ is a free module over $\mathcal{L}_{\lambda,z,y}$. For a fixed $\sigma \in S_n$ the elements $\kappa_{\sigma,I}$ form a basis in it, because of Lemma 5.6 and the triangularity property of Lemma 5.2.

Definition 6.1. For $\sigma \in S_n$ we define the stable envelope map

$$\text{Stab}_\sigma : H_T^*(\mathcal{X}_n^T) \otimes \mathcal{L}_{\lambda,z,y} \rightarrow H_T^*(\mathcal{X}_n) \otimes \mathcal{L}_{\lambda,z,y}, \quad 1_I \mapsto \kappa_{\sigma,I},$$

where $I \in \mathcal{I}_k$ for $0 \leq k \leq n$.

The Stab_σ map is an isomorphism of free $\mathcal{L}_{\lambda,z,y}$ -modules.

Recall that we identified $H_T^*(\mathcal{X}_n^T) \otimes \mathcal{L}_{\lambda,z,y}$ with $(\mathbb{C}^2)^{\otimes n} \otimes \mathcal{L}_{\lambda,z,y}$ via $1_I \mapsto v_I$ and we identified $\kappa_{\sigma,I}$ with $[\tilde{W}_{\sigma,I}^+]$. Hence $\text{Stab}_{\sigma,I}$ can also be viewed as a map

$$\text{Stab}_\sigma : (\mathbb{C}^2)^{\otimes n} \otimes \mathcal{L}_{\lambda,z,y} \rightarrow H_T^*(\mathcal{X}_n) \otimes \mathcal{L}_{\lambda,z,y}, \quad v_I \mapsto [\tilde{W}_{\sigma,I}^+].$$

For example, for $n = 2$, $k = 1$ we have

$\text{Stab}_{\text{id}} :$

$$\begin{aligned} v_{\{1\}} &= v_1 \otimes v_2 \mapsto [\tilde{W}_{\text{id},\{1\}}^+] = \left[\frac{1}{\lambda(\lambda+y)} (\lambda+t_1-z_1+y)(t_1-z_2) \right] \\ v_{\{2\}} &= v_2 \otimes v_1 \mapsto [\tilde{W}_{\text{id},\{2\}}^+] = \left[\frac{1}{(\lambda-y)\lambda} (t_1-z_1+y)(\lambda+t_1-z_2) \right] \end{aligned}$$

$\text{Stab}_{s_{1,2}} :$

$$\begin{aligned} v_{\{1\}} &= v_1 \otimes v_2 \mapsto [\tilde{W}_{s_{1,2},\{1\}}^+] = \left[\frac{1}{(\lambda-y)\lambda} (\lambda+t_1-z_1)(t_1-z_2+y) \right] \\ v_{\{2\}} &= v_2 \otimes v_1 \mapsto [\tilde{W}_{s_{1,2},\{2\}}^+] = \left[\frac{1}{\lambda(\lambda+y)} (t_1-z_1)(\lambda+t_1-z_2+y) \right]. \end{aligned}$$

6.2. Geometric R-matrices. For $\sigma, \sigma' \in S_n$ we define the *geometric R-matrix*

$$\mathcal{R}_{\sigma',\sigma} = \text{Stab}_{\sigma'}^{-1} \circ \text{Stab}_\sigma \in \text{End}(H_T^*(\mathcal{X}_n^T) \otimes \mathcal{L}_{\lambda,z,y}) = \text{End}((\mathbb{C}^2)^{\otimes n} \otimes \mathcal{L}_{\lambda,z,y}).$$

For example, the calculation above yields that for $n = 2$ the matrix of $\mathcal{R}_{\text{id},s}$ in the basis

$$v_1 \otimes v_1, \quad v_1 \otimes v_2, \quad v_2 \otimes v_1, \quad v_2 \otimes v_2$$

is

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{(\lambda+y)(z_1-z_2)}{\lambda(z_1-z_2-y)} & -\frac{(\lambda+z_1-z_2)y}{\lambda(z_1-z_2-y)} & 0 \\ 0 & -\frac{(\lambda-z_1+z_2)y}{\lambda(z_1-z_2-y)} & \frac{(\lambda-y)(z_1-z_2)}{\lambda(z_1-z_2-y)} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

6.3. Dynamical R-matrix. Let λ, z, y be parameters. Consider the *rational dynamical R-matrix* $R(\lambda, z, y) \in \text{End}(\mathbb{C}^2 \otimes \mathbb{C}^2) \otimes \mathcal{L}_{\lambda, z, y}$ given by the formula

$$(9) \quad R(\lambda, z, y) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{(\lambda+y)z}{\lambda(z-y)} & -\frac{(\lambda+z)y}{\lambda(z-y)} & 0 \\ 0 & -\frac{(\lambda-z)y}{\lambda(z-y)} & \frac{(\lambda-y)z}{\lambda(z-y)} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

in the basis $v_1 \otimes v_1, v_1 \otimes v_2, v_2 \otimes v_1, v_2 \otimes v_2$.

Let $R^{(i,j)}(\lambda, z, y)$ be the linear map that acts on $(\mathbb{C}^2)^{\otimes n} \otimes \mathcal{L}_{\lambda, z, y}$ in such a way that the dynamical R-matrix acts in the i and j factors (here (i, j) is an ordered pair). For $n = 2$ we have $R^{(1,2)}(\lambda, z, y) = R(\lambda, z, y)$. Easy calculation shows the *inversion relation*

$$(10) \quad R^{(1,2)}(\lambda, z, y) R^{(2,1)}(\lambda, -z, y) = \text{Id}.$$

Set $h(v_1) = 1$ and $h(v_2) = -1$. Define $h^{(j)}(v_{i_1} \otimes \dots \otimes v_{i_n}) = h(v_{i_j})$ for an elementary tensor $v_{i_1} \otimes \dots \otimes v_{i_n}$ and extend this linearly to the tensor product. This notation will be used in the whole paper.

One can verify by direct calculation the *dynamical Yang-Baxter equation*

$$(11) \quad R^{(1,2)}(\lambda - yh^{(3)}, z - w) R^{(1,3)}(\lambda, z) R^{(2,3)}(\lambda - yh^{(1)}, w) = \\ = R^{(2,3)}(\lambda, w) R^{(1,3)}(\lambda - yh^{(2)}, z) R^{(1,2)}(\lambda, z - w).$$

Here $R^{(1,2)}(\lambda - yh^{(3)}, z - w)$ means that if $a \otimes b \otimes c \in \mathbb{C}^2 \otimes \mathbb{C}^2 \otimes \mathbb{C}^2$ and $hc = \mu c$, $\mu \in \mathbb{C}$, then $R^{(1,2)}(\lambda - yh^{(3)}, w - z)a \otimes b \otimes c = R^{(1,2)}(\lambda - y\mu, w - z)(a \otimes b) \otimes c$, and the other symbols have a similar meaning.

6.4. Geometric and dynamical R-matrices coincide. The calculation at the end of Section 6.1 can be rephrased to the fact that for $n = 2$ we have

$$\mathcal{R}_{\text{id}, s} = R^{(1,2)}(\lambda, z_1 - z_2, y),$$

or equivalently

$$\mathcal{R}_{s, \text{id}} = R^{(2,1)}(\lambda, z_2 - z_1, y) = R^{(1,2)}(\lambda, z_1 - z_2, y)^{-1}.$$

More generally the following proposition holds.

Proposition 6.2 (Geometric and dynamical R-matrices coincide). *We have*

$$\mathcal{R}_{\sigma s_{a, a+1}, \sigma} = R^{(\sigma(a+1), \sigma(a))}(\lambda - y \sum_{i=a+2}^n h^{(\sigma(i))}, z_{\sigma(a+1)} - z_{\sigma(a)}, y)$$

for any $a = 1, \dots, n-1$.

Proof. The proposition follows from Proposition 3.5, cf. [RTV1, Theorem 3.7], [RTV2, Theorem 7.1]. \square

7. THE ξ_I VECTORS

7.1. Definition. The vectors ξ_I defined in this section are dynamical analogs of the vectors ξ_I in [GRTV], [RTV1], [RTV2].

Recall that for $I \in \mathcal{I}_k$ we have $v_I = v_{i_1} \otimes \dots \otimes v_{i_n} \in (\mathbb{C}^2)^{\otimes n}$ where $i_j = 1$ if $j \in I$ and $i_j = 2$ if $j \in \bar{I}$.

Definition 7.1. For $\sigma \in S_n$, $I \in \mathcal{I}_k$ let

$$(12) \quad \xi_I = \frac{1}{Q_I(\mathbf{z}, y)} \sum_{J \in \mathcal{I}_k} \tilde{W}_J^-(\lambda, \mathbf{z}_I, \mathbf{z}, y) v_J.$$

Example 7.2. For $n = 2$, $k = 1$ we have

$$\xi_{\{1\}} = \lambda v_{\{1\}}, \quad \xi_{\{2\}} = \frac{-(\lambda + z_1 - z_2)y}{z_1 - z_2 - y} v_{\{1\}} + \frac{(\lambda - y)(z_1 - z_2)}{z_1 - z_2 - y} v_{\{2\}}.$$

For $n = 3$, $k = 1$ we have

$$\begin{aligned} \xi_{\{1\}} &= (\lambda + y) v_{\{1\}}, \\ \xi_{\{2\}} &= \frac{-(\lambda + z_1 - z_2 + y)y}{z_1 - z_2 - y} v_{\{1\}} + \frac{\lambda(z_1 - z_2)}{z_1 - z_2 - y} v_{\{2\}}, \\ \xi_{\{3\}} &= \frac{-(\lambda + z_1 - z_3 + y)y}{z_1 - z_3 - y} v_{\{1\}} + \frac{-(\lambda + z_2 - z_3)(z_1 - z_3)y}{(z_1 - z_3 - y)(z_2 - z_3 - y)} v_{\{2\}} + \\ &\quad + (\lambda - y) \frac{(z_1 - z_3)(z_2 - z_3)}{(z_1 - z_3 - y)(z_2 - z_3 - y)} v_{\{3\}}. \end{aligned}$$

Let $I^{\min} = \{1, \dots, k\} \subset [n]$ and $I^{\max} = \{n - k + 1, \dots, n\} \subset [n]$.

Proposition 7.3. The coefficient of v_J in ξ_I is 0 unless $J \leq_{\text{id}} I$. The coefficient of v_I in ξ_I is

$$C_{\text{id}, I}^{(1)} \cdot \prod_{b < a} \prod_{\substack{a \in I \\ b \in \bar{I}}} \frac{z_b - z_a}{z_b - z_a - y}.$$

In particular,

$$\xi_{I^{\min}} = \prod_{i=1}^k (\lambda + (n - k - i)y) \cdot v_{I^{\min}}.$$

Also, the coefficient of $v_{I^{\max}}$ in $\xi_{I^{\max}}$ is

$$\prod_{i=1}^k (\lambda - iy) \cdot \prod_{\substack{a \in I^{\max} \\ b \notin I^{\max}}} \frac{z_b - z_a}{z_b - z_a - y} = \prod_{i=1}^k (\lambda - iy) \cdot \frac{R_{I^{\max}}(\mathbf{z})}{Q_{I^{\max}}(\mathbf{z})}.$$

Proof. The statements follow from the definition of ξ_I and the interpolation properties of weight functions in Section 5, cf. [GRTV, Propositions 2.14], [RTV2, Theorem 8.2]. \square

Corollary 7.4. The vectors $\{\xi_I\}_{I \in \mathcal{I}_k}$ form a basis of the $\mathcal{L}_{\lambda, \mathbf{z}, y}$ -module $(\mathbb{C}^2)^{\otimes n} \otimes \mathcal{L}_{\lambda, \mathbf{z}, y}$.

7.2. Recursive properties of the ξ_I vectors. Let $P^{(i,i+1)}$ be the operator switching the i th and $i+1$ st factors in $(\mathbb{C}^2)^{\otimes n}$. Let $K^{(i,i+1)} : f(z_i, z_{i+1}) \mapsto f(z_{i+1}, z_i)$ be the operator that replaces the variables z_i and z_{i+1} . Here f may also depend on other variables $\lambda, z_1, \dots, z_{i-1}, z_{i+2}, \dots, z_n, y$, and can be vector-valued as well.

Recall the dynamical R-matrix and the notation $h^{(j)}$ from Section 6.3. Define the operator

$$\tilde{s}_i = R^{(i,i+1)}(\lambda - y \sum_{k=i+2}^n h^{(k)}, z_i - z_{i+1}) \circ P^{(i,i+1)} \circ K^{(i,i+1)}$$

in $\text{End}((\mathbb{C}^2)^{\otimes n}) \otimes \mathcal{L}_{\lambda, \mathbf{z}, y}$.

Proposition 7.5. *The \tilde{s}_i operators satisfy the relations*

$$\tilde{s}_i^2 = 1, \quad \tilde{s}_{i+1}\tilde{s}_i\tilde{s}_{i+1} = \tilde{s}_i\tilde{s}_{i+1}\tilde{s}_i, \quad \tilde{s}_i\tilde{s}_j = \tilde{s}_j\tilde{s}_i \text{ if } |i - j| > 1,$$

and hence they define an action of S_n . Moreover,

$$\tilde{s}_i z_i = z_{i+1} \tilde{s}_i, \quad \tilde{s}_i z_{i+1} = z_i \tilde{s}_i, \quad \tilde{s}_i z_j = z_j \tilde{s}_i, \text{ if } j \neq i, i+1,$$

where z_1, \dots, z_n are considered as the scalar operators on $(\mathbb{C}^2)^{\otimes n} \otimes \mathcal{L}_{\lambda, \mathbf{z}, y}$ of multiplication by the respective variable.

Proof. The proposition follows from the dynamical Yang-Baxter equation (11) and inversion relation (10). \square

Proposition 7.6. *We have $\xi_{s_i(I)} = \tilde{s}_i \xi_I$.*

Proof. The weight functions satisfy the recursion in Proposition 3.5. The ξ_I vectors are defined in terms of the weight functions, and hence they also satisfy the appropriate recursion, cf. [GRTV, Propositions 2.14], [RTV2, Theorem 8.2]. \square

Proposition 7.6 together with the explicit formula for $\xi_{I_{\min}}$ in Proposition 7.3 could serve as an alternative definition of the ξ_I vectors.

7.3. \tilde{s}_i invariant vectors: components in the ξ_I basis.

Proposition 7.7. *The vector-valued function $\zeta = \sum_{I \in \mathcal{I}_k} f_I(\lambda, \mathbf{z}, y) \xi_I$ is invariant under the S_n -action generated by the \tilde{s}_i operators if and only if*

$$f_{\sigma(I)}(\lambda, \mathbf{z}, y) = f_I(\lambda, \mathbf{z}_\sigma, y)$$

for all $\sigma \in S_n$ and $I \in \mathcal{I}_k$.

Proof. The proposition follows from Proposition 7.6. \square

This proposition is a dynamical analog of [RTV2, Proposition 9.3].

7.4. \tilde{s}_i invariant vectors: components in the v_I basis.

Definition 7.8. For a function in μ, \mathbf{z}, y define

$$\begin{aligned}\hat{s}_{i,\mu}(f) &= \frac{(\mu + z_{i+1} - z_i)y}{(\mu - y)(z_{i+1} - z_i)}f + \frac{\mu(z_{i+1} - z_i - y)}{(\mu - y)(z_{i+1} - z_i)}K^{(i,i+1)}f \\ &= \frac{\mu + y}{\mu - y}f + \frac{\mu(z_{i+1} - z_i - y)}{\mu - y}\partial_i f,\end{aligned}$$

where $\partial_i f = (f - K^{(i,i+1)}f)/(z_i - z_{i+1})$ is the standard divided difference operator.

Remark 7.9. Calculation shows that the operator $\hat{s} = \hat{s}_{i,\mu}$ satisfies the identity

$$(\hat{s} + 1) \left(\hat{s} - \frac{\mu + y}{\mu - y} \right) = 0.$$

Lemma 7.10. The vector-valued function $\zeta = \sum_{I \in \mathcal{I}_k} f_I(\lambda, \mathbf{z}, y)v_I$ is invariant under the operator \tilde{s}_j if and only if

- $f_I = K_j f_I$ for $j, j+1 \in I$ or $j, j+1 \notin I$;
- $f_{s_j(I)} = \hat{s}_{j,\lambda-y\nu} f_I$ for $j \notin I, j+1 \in I$ and $\sum_{k=j+2}^n h^{(k)}v_I = \nu v_I$;
- $f_{s_j(I)} = \hat{s}_{j,\lambda-y\nu}^{-1} f_I$ for $j \in I, j+1 \notin I$ and $\sum_{k=j+2}^n h^{(k)}v_I = \nu v_I$.

Proof. The statement follows from Proposition 7.6, cf. [RTV2, Lemma 9.2]. \square

8. INVERSE OF THE Stab_{id} MAP

Define the homomorphism of $\mathcal{L}_{\lambda,\mathbf{z},y}$ -modules

$$(13) \quad \nu : H_T^*(\mathcal{X}_n) \otimes \mathcal{L}_{\lambda,\mathbf{z},y} \rightarrow (\mathbb{C}^2)^{\otimes n} \otimes \mathcal{L}_{\lambda,\mathbf{z},y}$$

by

$$[f(\lambda, \Gamma, \mathbf{z}, y)] \mapsto \sum_{I \in \mathcal{I}_k} \frac{f(\lambda, \mathbf{z}_I, \mathbf{z}, y)}{R_I(\mathbf{z})} \xi_I, \quad \text{for } [f(\lambda, \Gamma, \mathbf{z}, y)] \in H_T^*(T^* \text{Gr}_k(\mathbb{C}^n)) \otimes \mathcal{L}_{\lambda,\mathbf{z},y}.$$

Theorem 8.1. The homomorphisms Stab_{id} and ν are inverse to each other.

Proof. For $K \in \mathcal{I}_k$ we have $\text{Stab}_{\text{id}}(v_K) = \kappa_{\text{id},K}$ which is equal to $[\tilde{W}_K^+(\lambda, \Gamma, \mathbf{z}, y)]$. Then

$$\begin{aligned}\nu(\text{Stab}_{\text{id}}(v_K)) &= \sum_{I \in \mathcal{I}_k} \frac{\tilde{W}_K^+(\lambda, \mathbf{z}_I, \mathbf{z}, y)}{R_I(\mathbf{z})} \xi_I = \sum_{I \in \mathcal{I}_k} \frac{\tilde{W}_K^+(\lambda, \mathbf{z}_I, \mathbf{z}, y) \sum_{J \in \mathcal{I}_k} \tilde{W}_J^-(\lambda, \mathbf{z}_I, \mathbf{z}, y) v_J}{R_I(\mathbf{z}) Q_I(\mathbf{z}, y)} = \\ &= \sum_{J \in \mathcal{I}_k} v_J \left(\sum_{I \in \mathcal{I}_k} \frac{\tilde{W}_K^+(\lambda, \mathbf{z}_I, \mathbf{z}, y) \tilde{W}_J^-(\lambda, \mathbf{z}_I, \mathbf{z}, y)}{R_I(\mathbf{z}) Q_I(\mathbf{z}, y)} \right) = v_K,\end{aligned}$$

where the last equality holds because of the orthogonality Corollary 3.8. Cf. [RTV1, Lemma 6.7] and Theorem [RTV2, Lemma 8.5]. \square

Corollary 8.2. *We have*

$$\text{Stab}_{\text{id}}(\xi_I) = \left[\prod_{i=1}^k \prod_{j \in \bar{I}} (\gamma_{1,i} - z_j) \right].$$

9. RATIONAL DYNAMICAL QUANTUM GROUP $E_y(\mathfrak{gl}_2)$

Definitions and formulas below for the rational dynamical quantum group $E_y(\mathfrak{gl}_2)$ are semi-classical $\tau \rightarrow i\infty$ limits of the analogous definitions and formulas for the elliptic quantum group $E_{\tau, y/2}(\mathfrak{sl}_2)$, see [FV1]-[FV3].

9.1. Preliminaries. Recall that the space $(\mathbb{C}^2)^{\otimes n}$ has basis of vectors v_I , where $I \subset [n]$ and

$$v_I = v_{i_1} \otimes \dots \otimes v_{i_n},$$

with $i_j = 1$ if $j \in I$ and $i_j = 2$ if $j \in [n] - I$. Denote by $(\mathbb{C}^2)_k^{\otimes n}$ the span of $\{v_I \mid |I| = k\}$. We have $(\mathbb{C}^2)^{\otimes n} = \bigoplus_{k=0}^n (\mathbb{C}^2)_k^{\otimes n}$.

Let \mathfrak{h} be commutative one-dimensional Lie algebra with generator h . Define the \mathfrak{h} -action on $(\mathbb{C}^2)^{\otimes n}$ by setting $h = 2k - n$ on $(\mathbb{C}^2)_k^{\otimes n}$.

Now consider h as a variable. Denote by $\mathcal{L}_{\lambda, yh, y}$ the algebra of rational functions of the form f/g , where f is a polynomial in λ, yh, y and g is a finite product of factors of the form $\lambda + kyh + ly$ where $k, l \in \mathbb{Z}$.

Recall the dynamical R-matrix $R(\lambda, w, y) \in \text{End}(\mathbb{C}^2 \otimes \mathbb{C}^2)$ in (9). Notice that each entry $R_{ij,kl}(\lambda, w, y)$ of the matrix $R(\lambda, w, y)$ has the expansion

$$R_{ij,kl}(\lambda, w, y) = \sum_{s=0}^{\infty} R_{ij,kl;s}(\lambda, y) w^{-s}$$

with $R_{ij,kl;s}(\lambda, y) \in \mathcal{L}_{\lambda, y}$.

9.2. Definition. The *rational dynamical quantum group* $E_y(\mathfrak{gl}_2)$ is the unital algebra with generators of two types. The generators of the first type are functions $f(\lambda, yh, y) \in \mathcal{L}_{\lambda, yh, y}$. The generators of the second type are elements $L_{ij,s}(\lambda, y)$, $i, j = 1, 2$, $s \in \mathbb{Z}_{>0}$.

Introduce the generating series

$$L_{ij}(\lambda, w, y) = \sum_{s=0}^{\infty} L_{ij,s}(\lambda, y) w^{-s}, \quad i, j = 1, 2,$$

and consider them as entries of the 2×2 -matrix $L(\lambda, w, y) = (L_{ij}(\lambda, w, y))$ called the *L-operator*.

Relations in $E_y(\mathfrak{gl}_2)$ involving $f(\lambda, yh, y)$ are

$$\begin{aligned} f(\lambda, yh, y)g(\lambda, yh, y) &= (fg)(\lambda, yh, y), \\ f(\lambda, yh, y)L_{11}(\lambda, w, y) &= L_{11}(\lambda, w, y)f(\lambda, yh, y), \\ f(\lambda, yh, y)L_{22}(\lambda, w, y) &= L_{22}(\lambda, w, y)f(\lambda, yh, y), \\ f(\lambda, yh, y)L_{12}(\lambda, w, y) &= L_{12}(\lambda, w, y)f(\lambda, yh - 2y, y), \\ f(\lambda, yh, y)L_{21}(\lambda, w, y) &= L_{21}(\lambda, w, y)f(\lambda, yh + 2y, y). \end{aligned}$$

The relations between the generators of the second type are given by the formula

$$(14) \quad \begin{aligned} R^{(12)}(\lambda - yh, w_{12}, y)L^{(1)}(\lambda, w_1, y)L^{(2)}(\lambda - yh^{(1)}, w_2, y) = \\ = L^{(2)}(\lambda, w_2, y)L^{(1)}(\lambda - yh^{(2)}, w_1, y)R^{(12)}(\lambda, w_{12}, y). \end{aligned}$$

Here h is considered as the generator of the one-dimensional commutative Lie algebra \mathfrak{h} , see details in [FV1]. The matrix relation (14) gives 16 scalar relations. Here are two of them:

$$\begin{aligned} L_{11}(\lambda, w_1, y)L_{11}(\lambda - y, w_2, y) &= L_{11}(\lambda, w_2, y)L_{11}(\lambda - y, w_1, y), \\ L_{22}(\lambda, w_1, y)L_{22}(\lambda + y, w_2, y) &= L_{22}(\lambda, w_2, y)L_{22}(\lambda + y, w_1, y), \end{aligned}$$

the other fourteen relations are written down explicitly in [FV1, Section 2].

9.3. $E_y(\mathfrak{gl}_2)$ -modules. We define on $(\mathbb{C}^2)^{\otimes n} \otimes \mathcal{L}_{\lambda,(\mathbf{z},y)}$ the following $E_y(\mathfrak{gl}_2)$ -module structures labeled by elements $\sigma \in S_n$.

The \mathfrak{h} -module structure on $(\mathbb{C}^2)^{\otimes n} \otimes \mathcal{L}_{\lambda,(\mathbf{z},y)}$ does not depend on σ and is defined in Section 9.1. This \mathfrak{h} -module structure induces the action on $(\mathbb{C}^2)^{\otimes n} \otimes \mathcal{L}_{\lambda,(\mathbf{z},y)}$ of generators $f(\lambda, yh, y) \in \mathcal{L}_{\lambda,hy,y}$.

The $E_y(\mathfrak{gl}_2)$ -module structure corresponding to σ has the L-operator

$$\begin{aligned} L(\lambda, w, y) &= R^{(0,1)}(\lambda - y \sum_{j=2}^n h^{(j)}, w - z_{\sigma(1)}, y) R^{(0,2)}(\lambda - y \sum_{j=3}^n h^{(j)}, w - z_{\sigma(2)}, y) \dots \\ &\dots R^{(0,n-1)}(\lambda - yh^{(n)}, w - z_{\sigma(n-1)}, y) R^{(0,n)}(\lambda, w - z_{\sigma(n)}, y). \end{aligned}$$

We think of $L(\lambda, w, y)$ as an 2×2 -matrix with $\text{End}((\mathbb{C}^2)^{\otimes n})$ -valued entries $L_{ij}(\lambda, w, y)$ depending on $\lambda, w, \mathbf{z}, y$. Expand $L_{ij}(\lambda, w, y)$ into Laurent series in w at $w = \infty$,

$$(15) \quad L_{ij}(\lambda, w, y) = \sum_{s=0}^{\infty} L_{ij,s}(\lambda, y) w^{-s}.$$

Then $L_{ij,s}(\lambda, y) \in \text{End}((\mathbb{C}^2)^{\otimes n}) \otimes \mathbb{C}[\mathbf{z}, y] \otimes \mathcal{L}_{\lambda,y}$.

The operators $\{f(\lambda, yh, y), L_{ij,s}(\lambda, y)\}$ define on $(\mathbb{C}^2)^{\otimes n} \otimes \mathcal{L}_{\lambda,(\mathbf{z},y)}$ an $E_y(\mathfrak{gl}_2)$ -module structure, see [F1, F2, FV1].

The space $(\mathbb{C}^2)^{\otimes n} \otimes \mathcal{L}_{\lambda,(\mathbf{z},y)}$ with the $E_y(\mathfrak{gl}_2)$ -module structure corresponding to σ will be denoted by $V(z_{\sigma(1)}) \otimes \dots \otimes V(z_{\sigma(n)})$ or by V_{σ} and called the *tensor product of evaluation modules*. Denote

$$(V(z_{\sigma(1)}) \otimes \dots \otimes V(z_{\sigma(n)}))_k = (\mathbb{C}^2)_k^{\otimes n} \otimes \mathcal{L}_{\lambda,(\mathbf{z},y)}.$$

Example 9.1. The $E_y(\mathfrak{gl}_2)$ -action on $V(z_1)$ is given by the formulas

$$\begin{aligned}
f(\lambda, yh, y)v_1 &= f(\lambda, y, y)v_1, & f(\lambda, yh, y)v_2 &= f(\lambda, -y, y)v_2, \\
L_{11}(\lambda, w, y)v_1 &= v_1, & L_{11}(\lambda, w, y)v_2 &= \frac{(\lambda + y)(w - z_1)}{\lambda(w - z_1 - y)}v_2, \\
L_{12}(\lambda, w, y)v_1 &= -\frac{(\lambda + w - z_1)y}{\lambda(w - z_1 - y)}v_2, & L_{12}(\lambda, w, y)v_2 &= 0, \\
L_{21}(\lambda, w, y)v_1 &= 0, & L_{21}(\lambda, w, y)v_2 &= -\frac{(\lambda - w + z_1)y}{\lambda(w - z_1 - y)}v_1, \\
L_{22}(\lambda, w, y)v_1 &= \frac{(\lambda - y)(w - z_1)}{\lambda(w - z_1 - y)}v_1, & L_{22}(\lambda, w, y)v_2 &= v_2.
\end{aligned}$$

Example 9.2. For example, on $V(z_1) \otimes V(z_2)$ we have

$$L_{22}(\lambda, w, y)v_1 \otimes v_1 = \frac{(\lambda - y)(\lambda - 2y)(w - z_1)(w - z_2)}{\lambda(\lambda - y)(w - z_1 - y)(w - z_2 - y)}v_1 \otimes v_1,$$

$$L_{22}(\lambda, w, y)v_1 \otimes v_2 = \frac{\lambda(w - z_1)}{(\lambda + y)(w - z_1 - y)}v_1 \otimes v_2,$$

$$\begin{aligned}
L_{22}(\lambda, w, y)v_2 \otimes v_1 &= \frac{(\lambda + y - w + z_1)y}{(\lambda + y)(w - z_1 - y)} \frac{(\lambda + w - z_2)y}{\lambda(w - z_2 - y)}v_1 \otimes v_2 + \\
&+ \frac{(\lambda - y)(w - z_2)}{\lambda(w - z_2 - y)}v_2 \otimes v_1.
\end{aligned}$$

$$L_{22}(\lambda, w, y)v_2 \otimes v_2 = v_2 \otimes v_2.$$

9.4. Operator algebra. For an $E_y(\mathfrak{gl}_2)$ -module V_σ , $\sigma \in S_n$, we define the *operator algebra* A_σ as the unital \mathbb{C} -algebra of the following (difference in λ) operators, acting on V_σ , with generators $f(\lambda, yh, y) \in \mathbb{C}(\lambda; yh, y)$ and $\tilde{L}_{11}(w, y), \tilde{L}_{12}(w, y), \tilde{L}_{21}(w, y), \tilde{L}_{22}(w, y)$. For $\zeta \in (\mathbb{C}^2)^{\otimes n} \otimes \mathcal{L}_{\lambda, (z, y)}$, we set

$$\begin{aligned}
(f(\lambda, yh, y)\zeta)(\lambda, \mathbf{z}, y) &= f(\lambda, yh, y)\zeta(\lambda, \mathbf{z}, y), \\
(\tilde{L}_{11}(w, y)\zeta)(\lambda, \mathbf{z}, y) &= L_{11}(\lambda, w, y)\zeta(\lambda - y, \mathbf{z}, y), \\
(\tilde{L}_{21}(w, y)\zeta)(\lambda, \mathbf{z}, y) &= L_{21}(\lambda, w, y)\zeta(\lambda - y, \mathbf{z}, y), \\
(\tilde{L}_{12}(w, y)\zeta)(\lambda, \mathbf{z}, y) &= L_{12}(\lambda, w, y)\zeta(\lambda + y, \mathbf{z}, y), \\
(\tilde{L}_{22}(w, y)\zeta)(\lambda, \mathbf{z}, y) &= L_{22}(\lambda, w, y)\zeta(\lambda + y, \mathbf{z}, y).
\end{aligned}$$

Relations involving $f(\lambda, yh, y)$ are

$$\begin{aligned} f(\lambda, yh, y)g(\lambda, yh, y) &= (fg)(\lambda, yh, y), \\ f(\lambda - y, yh, y)\tilde{L}_{11}(w, y) &= \tilde{L}_{11}(w, y)f(\lambda, yh, y), \\ f(\lambda + y, yh, y)\tilde{L}_{22}(w, y) &= \tilde{L}_{22}(w, y)f(\lambda, yh, y), \\ f(\lambda + y, yh + 2y, y)\tilde{L}_{12}(w, y) &= \tilde{L}_{12}(w, y)f(\lambda, yh, y), \\ f(\lambda - y, yh - 2y, y)\tilde{L}_{21}(w, y) &= \tilde{L}_{21}(w, y)f(\lambda, yh, y). \end{aligned}$$

The 16 relations between $\tilde{L}_{11}(w, y)$, $\tilde{L}_{12}(w, y)$, $\tilde{L}_{21}(w, y)$, $\tilde{L}_{22}(w, y)$ are induced by (14). Here are two of them:

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{L}_{11}(w_1, y)\tilde{L}_{11}(w_2, y) &= \tilde{L}_{11}(w_2, y)\tilde{L}_{11}(w_1, y), \\ \tilde{L}_{22}(w_1, y)\tilde{L}_{22}(w_2, y) &= \tilde{L}_{22}(w_2, y)\tilde{L}_{22}(w_1, y), \end{aligned}$$

the remaining relations are written down explicitly in [FV1, Section 3].

Let $\delta : \zeta(\lambda, \mathbf{z}, y) \mapsto \zeta(\lambda + y, \mathbf{z}, y)$ denote the shift operator. Then

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{L}_{11}(w, y) &= L_{11}(\lambda, w, y)\delta^{-1}, & \tilde{L}_{21}(w, y) &= L_{21}(\lambda, w, y)\delta^{-1}, \\ \tilde{L}_{12}(w, y) &= L_{12}(\lambda, w, y)\delta, & \tilde{L}_{22}(w, y) &= L_{22}(\lambda, w, y)\delta. \end{aligned}$$

Each of these difference operators has the expansion of the form

$$(16) \quad \tilde{L}_{ij}(w, y) = \sum_{s=0}^{\infty} \tilde{L}_{ij,s}(y)w^{-s},$$

where

$$\tilde{L}_{ij,s}(y) = L_{ij,s}(\lambda, y)\delta^{\pm 1},$$

and the sign is plus if $j = 1$ and the sign is minus if $j = 2$.

9.5. Isomorphisms of modules V_σ .

Lemma 9.3. *For any $\sigma \in S_n$ and i , $1 \leq i < n$, the map*

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{R}_{i,i+1} &: V(z_{\sigma(1)}) \otimes \dots \otimes V(z_{\sigma(i+1)}) \otimes V(z_{\sigma(i)}) \otimes \dots \otimes V(z_{\sigma(n)}) \\ &\rightarrow V(z_{\sigma(1)}) \otimes \dots \otimes V(z_{\sigma(i)}) \otimes V(z_{\sigma(i+1)}) \otimes \dots \otimes V(z_{\sigma(n)}), \end{aligned}$$

where

$$\hat{R}_{i,i+1} = R^{(i,i+1)}(\lambda - y \sum_{k=i+2}^n h^{(k)}, z_{\sigma(i)} - z_{\sigma(i+1)})P^{(i,i+1)},$$

commutes with the action of the operator algebra.

Proof. The statement follows from the dynamical Yang-Baxter equation. □

9.6. Determinant. The element

$$(17) \quad \begin{aligned} \widetilde{\text{Det}}(w) &= \frac{\lambda}{\lambda - y\hbar} (\tilde{L}_{22}(w + y, y) \tilde{L}_{11}(w, y) - \tilde{L}_{12}(w + y, y) \tilde{L}_{21}(w, y)) = \\ &= \frac{\lambda}{\lambda - y\hbar} (\tilde{L}_{11}(w + y, y) \tilde{L}_{22}(w, y) - \tilde{L}_{21}(w + y, y) \tilde{L}_{12}(w, y)) \end{aligned}$$

of the operator algebra is called the *determinant element*.

Theorem 9.4 ([FV1]). *The determinant element $\widetilde{\text{Det}}(w, y)$ is a central element of the operator algebra. It acts on V_σ as multiplication by*

$$\prod_{i=1}^n \frac{w - z_i + y}{w - z_i}.$$

9.7. Vectors ξ_I as eigenvectors. We are interested in the action of the generating series $\tilde{L}_{22}(w, y)$ on $V(z_1) \otimes \dots \otimes V(z_n)$.

Proposition 9.5. *Consider the vector ξ_I defined in (12) as an element of $V(z_1) \otimes \dots \otimes V(z_n)$. Then*

$$\tilde{L}_{22}(w, y) \xi_I = \prod_{i \in I} \frac{w - z_i}{w - z_i - y} \cdot \xi_I.$$

Proof. The statement follows by direct calculation for I^{\min} . For the other ξ_I it follows from Proposition 7.6 and Lemma 9.3. \square

By Proposition 9.5,

$$\tilde{L}_{22,0}(y) \xi_I = \xi_I.$$

By Corollary 7.4 the vectors ξ_I form a basis of the $\mathcal{L}_{\lambda,(\mathbf{z},y)}$ -module $V(z_1) \otimes \dots \otimes V(z_n)$. For any $\zeta = \sum_I f_I(\lambda, \mathbf{z}, y) \xi_I \in V(z_1) \otimes \dots \otimes V(z_n)$ we have $\tilde{L}_{22,0}(y) \zeta = \sum_I f_I(\lambda + y, \mathbf{z}, y) \xi_I$. Hence $\tilde{L}_{22,0}(y)$ is invertible and

$$\tilde{L}_{22,0}(y)^{-1} \zeta = \sum_I f_I(\lambda - y, \mathbf{z}, y) \xi_I.$$

The invertibility of $\tilde{L}_{22,0}(y)^{-1}$ allows us to invert the generating series $\tilde{L}_{22}(w, y)$ and define the generating series $\tilde{L}_{22}(w, y)^{-1}$ such that $\tilde{L}_{22}(w, y)^{-1} \tilde{L}_{22}(w, y) = \text{Id}$.

9.8. Gelfand-Zetlin algebra. We define the *Gelfand-Zetlin algebra* \mathcal{B} of the $E_y(\mathfrak{gl}_2)$ -module $V_{\text{id}} = V(z_1) \otimes \dots \otimes V(z_n)$ as the unital commutative algebra generated by $\tilde{L}_{22}(w, y)$, $\widetilde{\text{Det}}(w, y)$, $\tilde{L}_{22,0}(y)^{-1}$, and $\mathbb{C}[y^{\pm 1}]$. Here $\mathbb{C}[y^{\pm 1}]$ is the algebra of Laurent polynomials in y . More precisely, we expand

$$\tilde{L}_{22}(w, y) = \sum_{s=0}^{\infty} \tilde{L}_{22,s}(y) w^{-s}, \quad \widetilde{\text{Det}}(w, y) = \sum_{s=0}^{\infty} \widetilde{\text{Det}}_s(y) w^{-s},$$

and define the Gelfand-Zetlin algebra \mathcal{B} of V_{id} as the unital commutative algebra generated by the operators $\tilde{L}_{22,s}(y)$, $\widetilde{\text{Det}}_s(y)$, $s \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}$, $\tilde{L}_{22,0}(y)^{-1}$, and $\mathbb{C}[y^{\pm 1}]$.

The Gelfand-Zetlin algebra preserves the subspaces $(V(z_1) \otimes \dots \otimes V(z_n))_k$. Its restriction to $(V(z_1) \otimes \dots \otimes V(z_n))_k$ will be denoted by \mathcal{B}_k .

9.9. Action of off-diagonal entries of the operator algebra. The off-diagonal elements $\tilde{L}_{1,2}$ and $\tilde{L}_{2,1}$ map different weight subspaces of $V(z_1) \otimes \dots \otimes V(z_n)$ into each other.

Proposition 9.6. *Let $\tilde{F}(w, y) = \tilde{L}_{12} \circ \tilde{L}_{22}^{-1}$ and $\tilde{E}(w, y) = \tilde{L}_{22}^{-1} \circ \tilde{L}_{21}$. We have*

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{F}(w, y)\xi_I &= c_F \sum_{i \in I} \frac{\xi_{I-\{i\}}}{w - z_i} (\lambda + w - z_i + y(n - 2k + 1)) \prod_{s \in I - \{i\}} \frac{z_i - z_s - y}{z_i - z_s}, \\ \tilde{E}(w, y)\xi_I &= c_E \sum_{i \in \bar{I}} \frac{\xi_{I \cup \{i\}}}{w - z_i} (\lambda - w + z_i - y) \prod_{s \in \bar{I} - \{i\}} \frac{z_s - z_i - y}{z_s - z_i}, \end{aligned}$$

where $c_F = -y$ and $c_E = -y \frac{1}{(\lambda - y)(\lambda - 2y)}$.

Proof. The proof is by straightforward calculation, cf. [GRTV, Theorem 4.16] and [RTV2, Theorem 11.8]. \square

Notice that the action of $\tilde{L}_{11}(w, y)$ on the elements ξ_I can be recovered from the actions of $\widetilde{\text{Det}}(w, y)$, $\tilde{L}_{1,2}(w, y)$, $\tilde{L}_{2,1}(w, y)$, $\tilde{L}_{2,2}(w, y)$, see (17).

10. ACTION OF DYNAMICAL QUANTUM GROUP ON COHOMOLOGY

10.1. Action of Gelfand-Zetlin algebra on cohomology. Recall the spaces

$$V(z_1) \otimes \dots \otimes V(z_n) = (\mathbb{C}^2)^{\otimes n} \otimes \mathcal{L}_{\lambda, (\mathbf{z}, y)}, \quad H_T^*(\mathcal{X}_n) \otimes \mathcal{L}_{\lambda, (\mathbf{z}, y)}.$$

Since $V(z_1) \otimes \dots \otimes V(z_n)$ is an $E_y(\mathfrak{gl}_2)$ -module, the isomorphism

$$\text{Stab}_{\text{id}} : V(z_1) \otimes \dots \otimes V(z_n) \rightarrow H_T^*(\mathcal{X}_n) \otimes \mathcal{L}_{\lambda, (\mathbf{z}, y)}, \quad 1_I \mapsto \kappa_{\text{id}, I},$$

of free $\mathcal{L}_{\lambda, (\mathbf{z}, y)}$ -modules induces on $H_T^*(\mathcal{X}_n) \otimes \mathcal{L}_{\lambda, (\mathbf{z}, y)}$ a structure on an $E_y(\mathfrak{gl}_2)$ -module. In this section we describe the $E_y(\mathfrak{gl}_2)$ -action on $H_T^*(\mathcal{X}_n) \otimes \mathcal{L}_{\lambda, (\mathbf{z}, y)}$. We start with the action of the Gelfand-Zetlin algebra \mathcal{B} , which preserve the subspaces $(V(z_1) \otimes \dots \otimes V(z_n))_k \subset V(z_1) \otimes \dots \otimes V(z_n)$.

Recall that the operator δ acts on $H_T^*(T^*\text{Gr}_k(\mathbb{C}^n)) \otimes \mathcal{L}_{\lambda, (\mathbf{z}, y)}$ by the formula

$$\delta \cdot [f(\lambda, \gamma, \mathbf{z}, y)] = [f(\lambda + y, \gamma, \mathbf{z}, y)] \quad \text{for } [f(\lambda, \gamma, \mathbf{z}, y)] \in H_T^*(T^*\text{Gr}_k(\mathbb{C}^n)) \otimes \mathcal{L}_{\lambda, (\mathbf{z}, y)}.$$

Proposition 10.1. *For any k and $\zeta \in (V(z_1) \otimes \dots \otimes V(z_n))_k$ we have*

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Stab}_{\text{id}} \left(\tilde{L}_{2,2}(w, y)\zeta \right) &= \left[\prod_{i=1}^k \frac{w - \gamma_{1,i}}{w - \gamma_{1,i} - y} \right] \cdot \delta \cdot \text{Stab}_{\text{id}}(\zeta), \\ \text{Stab}_{\text{id}} \left(\widetilde{\text{Det}}(w, y)\zeta \right) &= \left[\prod_{i=1}^n \frac{w - z_i + y}{w - z_i} \right] \cdot \text{Stab}_{\text{id}}(\zeta). \end{aligned}$$

Proof. The statement follows from Section 9.7. □

Consider the expansions

$$\prod_{i=1}^k \frac{w - \gamma_{1,i}}{w - \gamma_{1,i} - y} = \sum_{s=0}^{\infty} a_s(\gamma_{1,1}, \dots, \gamma_{1,k}, y) w^{-s}, \quad \prod_{i=1}^n \frac{w - z_i + y}{w - z_i} = \sum_{s=0}^{\infty} b_s(\mathbf{z}, y) w^{-s}.$$

Lemma 10.2. *The elements $a_s(\gamma_{1,1}, \dots, \gamma_{1,k}, y)$, $s \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}$, generate the $\mathbb{C}[y^{\pm 1}]$ -module $\mathbb{C}[\gamma_{1,1}, \dots, \gamma_{1,k}]^{S_k} \otimes \mathbb{C}[y^{\pm 1}]$ and the elements $b_s(\mathbf{z}, y)$, $s \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}$, generate the $\mathbb{C}[y^{\pm 1}]$ -module $\mathbb{C}[\mathbf{z}]^{S_n} \otimes \mathbb{C}[y^{\pm 1}]$. □*

The subalgebra

$$H_{GL_n \times \mathbb{C}^\times}^*(T^* \text{Gr}_k(\mathbb{C}^n)) \otimes \mathbb{C}[y^{\pm 1}] \subset H_T^*(T^* \text{Gr}_k(\mathbb{C}^n)) \otimes \mathcal{L}_{\lambda, (\mathbf{z}, y)}$$

acts on $H_T^*(T^* \text{Gr}_k(\mathbb{C}^n)) \otimes \mathcal{L}_{\lambda, (\mathbf{z}, y)}$ by multiplication.

Theorem 10.3. *The map*

$$(18) \quad \alpha : \tilde{L}_{22,s}(y) \mapsto [a_s(\Gamma, y)] \cdot \delta, \quad \widetilde{Det}_s(y) \mapsto [b_s(\mathbf{z}, y)], \quad s \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0},$$

defines an isomorphism of the Gelfand-Zetlin algebra \mathcal{B}_k acting on $(V(z_1) \otimes \dots \otimes V(z_n))_k$ and the algebra $H_{GL_n}^(T^* \text{Gr}_k(\mathbb{C}^n)) \otimes \mathbb{C}[y^{\pm 1}] \otimes \mathbb{C}[\delta^{\pm 1}]$ acting on $H_T^*(T^* \text{Gr}_k(\mathbb{C}^n)) \otimes \mathcal{L}_{\lambda, (\mathbf{z}, y)}$.*

Consider $H_T^(T^* \text{Gr}_k(\mathbb{C}^n)) \otimes \mathcal{L}_{\lambda, (\mathbf{z}, y)}$ as an $H_{GL_n \times \mathbb{C}^\times}^*(T^* \text{Gr}_k(\mathbb{C}^n)) \otimes \mathbb{C}[y^{\pm 1}] \otimes \mathbb{C}[\delta^{\pm 1}]$ -module. Then the isomorphisms*

$$\begin{aligned} \alpha & : \mathcal{B}_k \rightarrow H_{GL_n}^*(T^* \text{Gr}_k(\mathbb{C}^n)) \otimes \mathbb{C}[y^{\pm 1}] \otimes \mathbb{C}[\delta^{\pm 1}], \\ \text{Stab}_{\text{id}} & : (V(z_1) \otimes \dots \otimes V(z_n))_k \rightarrow H_T^*(T^* \text{Gr}_k(\mathbb{C}^n)) \otimes \mathcal{L}_{\lambda, (\mathbf{z}, y)} \end{aligned}$$

define an isomorphism of the \mathcal{B}_k -module $(V(z_1) \otimes \dots \otimes V(z_n))_k$ and the $H_{GL_n \times \mathbb{C}^\times}^(T^* \text{Gr}_k(\mathbb{C}^n)) \otimes \mathbb{C}[y^{\pm 1}] \otimes \mathbb{C}[\delta^{\pm 1}]$ -module $H_T^*(T^* \text{Gr}_k(\mathbb{C}^n)) \otimes \mathcal{L}_{\lambda, (\mathbf{z}, y)}$.*

Proof. The theorem follows from Proposition 10.1 and Lemma 10.2. □

10.2. Action of $E_y(\mathfrak{gl}_2)$ on cohomology. The actions of the off-diagonal entries of the operator algebra can be interpreted as actions on the cohomology of the Grassmannians. Namely, for

$$\Gamma = (\gamma_{1,1}, \dots, \gamma_{1,k}; \gamma_{2,1}, \dots, \gamma_{2,n-k})$$

denote

$$\Gamma'^i = (\gamma_{1,1}, \dots, \gamma_{1,k-1}, \gamma_{2,i}; \gamma_{2,1}, \dots, \check{\gamma}_{2,i}, \dots, \gamma_{2,n-k+1})$$

and

$$\Gamma^{i'} = (\gamma_{1,1}, \dots, \check{\gamma}_{1,i}, \dots, \gamma_{1,k+1}; \gamma_{1,i}, \gamma_{2,1}, \dots, \gamma_{2,n-k-1}).$$

Here the $\check{}$ sign means omission.

Proposition 10.4. *Conjugated by the Stab_{id} isomorphism, the series $\tilde{F}(w)$ and $\tilde{E}(w)$ act as*

$$\tilde{F}(w) : H_T^*(T^* \text{Gr}_k \mathbb{C}^n) \otimes \mathcal{L}_{\lambda,(\mathbf{z},y)} \rightarrow H_T^*(T^* \text{Gr}_{k-1} \mathbb{C}^n) \otimes \mathcal{L}_{\lambda,(\mathbf{z},y)}$$

$$[f(\lambda, \Gamma, \mathbf{z}, y)] \mapsto$$

$$\left[(-1)^{k-1} c_F \sum_{i=1}^{n-k+1} \frac{f(\lambda, \Gamma^i, \mathbf{z}, y)}{w - \gamma_{2,i}} (\lambda + w - \gamma_{2,i} + y(n - 2k + 1)) \frac{\prod_{j=1}^{k-1} (\gamma_{2,i} - \gamma_{1,j} - y)}{\prod_{j=1, j \neq i}^{n-k+1} (\gamma_{2,i} - \gamma_{2,j})} \right],$$

and

$$\tilde{E}(w) : H_T^*(T^* \text{Gr}_k \mathbb{C}^n) \otimes \mathcal{L}_{\lambda,(\mathbf{z},y)} \rightarrow H_T^*(T^* \text{Gr}_{k+1} \mathbb{C}^n) \otimes \mathcal{L}_{\lambda,(\mathbf{z},y)}$$

$$[f(\lambda, \Gamma, \mathbf{z}, y)] \mapsto$$

$$\left[(-1)^{n-k-1} c_E \sum_{i=1}^{k+1} \frac{f(\lambda - 2y, \Gamma^{i'}, \mathbf{z}, y)}{w - \gamma_{1,i}} (\lambda - w + \gamma_{1,i} - y) \frac{\prod_{j=1}^{n-k-1} (\gamma_{2,j} - \gamma_{1,i} - y)}{\prod_{j=1, j \neq i}^{k+1} (\gamma_{1,j} - \gamma_{1,i})} \right],$$

respectively.

Proof. The formulas follow from the explicit descriptions of the actions of $\tilde{F}(w)$ and $\tilde{E}(w)$ actions in Section 9.9, as well as the descriptions of Stab_{id} and its inverse in Sections 6.1 and 8. \square

The actions of $\tilde{L}_{11}(w, y)$, $\tilde{L}_{1,2}(w, y)$, $\tilde{L}_{2,1}(w, y)$ on $H_T^*(T^* \text{Gr}_k(\mathbb{C}^n)) \otimes \mathcal{L}_{\lambda,(\mathbf{z},y)}$ can be recovered from the actions of the Gelfand-Zetlin algebra and the series $\tilde{F}(w)$, $\tilde{E}(w)$.

Remark 10.5. Similarly to [RSTV, Appendix], the formulas of Proposition 10.4 can be interpreted as geometric correspondences (pull-back-push-forward maps).

10.3. Submodules. Consider the subspace

$$H_{GL_n \times \mathbb{C}^\times}^*(T^* \text{Gr}_k(\mathbb{C}^n)) \otimes \mathcal{L}_{\lambda,y} \otimes \mathbb{C}[y^{\pm 1}] \subset H_T^*(T^* \text{Gr}_k(\mathbb{C}^n)) \otimes \mathcal{L}_{\lambda,(\mathbf{z},y)}.$$

Lemma 10.6. *The space*

$$H_{GL_n \times \mathbb{C}^\times}^*(\mathcal{X}_n) \otimes \mathcal{L}_{\lambda,y} \otimes \mathbb{C}[y^{\pm 1}] = \oplus_{k=0}^n H_{GL_n \times \mathbb{C}^\times}^*(T^* \text{Gr}_k(\mathbb{C}^n)) \otimes \mathcal{L}_{\lambda,y} \otimes \mathbb{C}[y^{\pm 1}]$$

is an $E_y(\mathfrak{gl}_2)$ -submodule of the $E_y(\mathfrak{gl}_2)$ -module $H_T^(\mathcal{X}_n) \otimes \mathcal{L}_{\lambda,(\mathbf{z},y)}$.*

Proof. The lemma follows from Proposition 10.1 and Proposition 10.4. \square

Consider the subspace $\mathcal{V}_k \subset (V(z_1) \otimes \dots \otimes V(z_n))_k$ of all elements of the form

$$\sum_{I \in \mathcal{I}_k} \frac{f(\lambda, \mathbf{z}_I, \mathbf{z}, y)}{R_I(\mathbf{z})} \xi_I, \quad \text{where } f(\lambda, \Gamma, \mathbf{z}, y) \in \mathbb{C}[\Gamma]^{S_k \times S_{n-k}} \otimes \mathbb{C}[\mathbf{z}]^{S_n} \otimes \mathcal{L}_{\lambda,y} \otimes \mathbb{C}[y^{\pm 1}].$$

Set

$$\mathcal{V} = \oplus_{k=0}^n \mathcal{V}_k \subset V(z_1) \otimes \dots \otimes V(z_n).$$

Lemma 10.7. *The space \mathcal{V} is an $E_y(\mathfrak{gl}_2)$ -submodule of the $E_y(\mathfrak{gl}_2)$ -module $V(z_1) \otimes \dots \otimes V(z_n)$.*

Proof. The lemma follows from Lemma 10.6 and the fact that the isomorphism ν in (13) identifies $H_{GL_n \times \mathbb{C}^\times}^*(T^*\mathrm{Gr}_k(\mathbb{C}^n)) \otimes \mathcal{L}_{\lambda,y} \otimes \mathbb{C}[y^{\pm 1}]$ and \mathcal{V}_k . \square

Remark 10.8. Notice that \mathcal{V} is invariant with respect to the S_n -action of Proposition 7.10. The space \mathcal{V} is the analog of the spaces $\frac{1}{D}\mathcal{V}^-$ in [GRTV] and [RTV2].

Corollary 10.9. *The isomorphisms α and $\mathrm{Stab}_{\mathrm{id}}$ of Theorem 10.3 induce an isomorphism of the $E_y(\mathfrak{gl}_2)$ -modules \mathcal{V} and the $E_y(\mathfrak{gl}_2)$ -module $H_{GL_n \times \mathbb{C}^\times}^*(\mathcal{X}_n) \otimes \mathcal{L}_{\lambda,y} \otimes \mathbb{C}[y^{\pm 1}]$, as well as an isomorphism of the \mathcal{B}_k -module \mathcal{V}_k and the $H_{GL_n \times \mathbb{C}^\times}^*(T^*\mathrm{Gr}_k(\mathbb{C}^n)) \otimes \mathbb{C}[y^{\pm 1}] \otimes \mathbb{C}[\delta^{\pm 1}]$ -module $H_{GL_n \times \mathbb{C}^\times}^*(T^*\mathrm{Gr}_k(\mathbb{C}^n)) \otimes \mathcal{L}_{\lambda,y} \otimes \mathbb{C}[y^{\pm 1}]$.*

Proof. The corollary follows from Theorem 10.3, Proposition 10.4, Lemma 10.6, Lemma 10.7. \square

REFERENCES

- [ChG] N. Chriss, V. Ginzburg, *Representation theory and complex geometry*, Modern Birkhäuser Classics, Birkhäuser Inc., Boston, MA, 2010
- [F1] G. Felder, *Conformal field theory and integrable systems associated to elliptic curves*, Proceedings of the Intern. Congress of Math, Vol. 1, 2 (Zurich, 1994), 1247–1255, Birkhauser, Basel, 1995
- [F2] G. Felder, *Elliptic quantum groups* XIth International Congress of Mathematical Physics (Paris, 1994), 211–218, Int. Press, Cambridge, MA, 1995
- [FV1] G. Felder and A. Varchenko, *On representations of the elliptic quantum group $E_{\tau,\eta}(sl_2)$* , Comm. Math. Phys. 181, 1996, 741–761
- [FV2] G. Felder and A. Varchenko, *Algebraic Bethe ansatz for the elliptic quantum group $E_{\tau,\eta}(sl_2)$* , Nuclear Physics B 480 (1996) 485–503
- [FV3] G. Felder and A. Varchenko, *Algebraic integrability of the two-body Ruijsenaars operators*, Functional Analysis and Its Applications, v. 32, N. 2 (1998) 8–25
- [FTV] G. Felder, V. Tarasov, and A. Varchenko, *Solutions of the elliptic QKZB equations and Bethe ansatz I*, in Topics in Singularity Theory, V.I. Arnold’s 60th Anniversary Collection, Advances in the Mathematical Sciences, AMS Translations, Series 2, v.180, 45–76, 1997
- [FP] W. Fulton, P. Pragacz, *Schubert Varieties and Degeneracy Loci*, Appendix J by the authors in collaboration with I. Ciocan-Fontanine, Lect. Notes in Math **1689** (1998), 1–148
- [GV] V. Ginzburg, E. Vasserot, *Langlands reciprocity for affine quantum groups of type A_n* , Internat. Math. Res. Notices (1993), no. 3, 67–85
- [GRTV] V. Gorbounov, R. Rimányi, V. Tarasov, A. Varchenko, *Cohomology of the cotangent bundle of a flag variety as a Yangian Bethe algebra*, J. Geom. Phys. **74** (2013), 56–86
- [MO] D. Maulik, A. Okounkov, *Quantum Groups and Quantum Cohomology*, Preprint (2012), 1–276, arXiv:1211.1287
- [RSTV] R. Rimanyi, V. Schechtman, V. Tarasov, A. Varchenko, *Cohomology of a flag variety as a Bethe algebra*, arXiv:1102.0816, Funktsional. Anal. i Prilozhen. 45 (2011), no. 4, 16–31; translation in Funct. Anal. Appl. 45 (2011), no. 4, 252–264

- [RTV1] R. Rimanyi, V. Tarasov, A. Varchenko, *Partial flag varieties, stable envelopes and weight functions*, Quantum Topol. 6 (2015), DOI 10.4171/QT/64
- [RTV2] R. Rimanyi, V. Tarasov, A. Varchenko, *Trigonometric weight functions as K -theoretic stable envelope maps for the cotangent bundle of a flag variety*, arXiv:1411.0478, Journal of Geometry and Physics, v. **94** (2015), 81–119, doi:10.1016/j.geomphys.2015.04.002
- [RV] R. Rimanyi, A. Varchenko, *Equivariant Chern-Schwartz-MacPherson classes in partial flag varieties: interpolation and formulae*, arXiv:1509.09315
- [TV1] V. Tarasov and A. Varchenko, *Geometry of q -hypergeometric functions as a bridge between Yangians and quantum affine algebras*, Invent. Math. 128 (1997), 501–588
- [TV2] V. Tarasov and A. Varchenko, *Geometry of q -hypergeometric functions, quantum affine algebras and elliptic quantum groups*, Asterisque, v 246 (1997), 1–135
- [TV3] V. Tarasov, A. Varchenko, *Hypergeometric solutions of the quantum differential equation of the cotangent bundle of a partial flag variety*, Cent. Eur. J. Math. 12 (2014), no. 5, 694–710
- [Vas1] E. Vasserot, *Représentations de groupes quantiques et permutations*, Ann. Sci. ENS **26** (1993), 747–773
- [Vas2] E. Vasserot, *Affine quantum groups and equivariant K -theory*, Transformation groups **3** (1998), 269–299